

Polish government announces closure of Lenin shipyard

WARSAW, Oct. 31. (Reuters): The Polish government announced today that it would close the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, the cradle of the now banned Solidarity trade union.

The government said in a statement published by the official news agency PAP it had decided on Saturday that the yard, which employs 11,000 workers and is the biggest in Poland, would be formally closed on Dec 1.

The shipyard will formally stop existing on Dec 1, 1988, and from that date a gradual process of liquidation will start, it said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is employed as an electrician at the shipyard where the first independent trade union in the communist bloc was born out of strikes in 1980.

Denounced

The announcement comes on the eve of a visit to Poland by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who is due to meet Walesa in Gdansk on Friday.

Walesa denounced the decision as provocation aimed at

Solidarity's birthplace.

"It is a political provocation by Prime Minister (Mieczyslaw) Rakowski aimed at the cradle of Solidarity," he told Reuters by telephone from Gdansk.

"It is not economics or economic reform, it is politics that led to this decision," Walesa said.

"I, Lech Walesa, am ready to fight in the defence of the right decisions being taken. I am for reforms, for really tackling the economic problems but not like this. This is not the way to take decisions. It should not have been done."

Thatcher had been expected to discuss the re-legalisation of Solidarity, which was suppressed under martial law in 1981, with Walesa.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is scheduled to meet Thatcher twice this week, has ruled out the union's immediate return to legality.

The government has said repeatedly that the Lenin shipyard has been making losses and warned that it could be

closed.

Workers at the yard went on strike in May and August demanding more pay and the re-legalisation of Solidarity.

Strike

Walesa ended the strike and others around the country after the government offered round-table talks on Poland's future and promised to consider the possibility of re-legalising his banned union.

The start of the talks has been delayed for more than two weeks because Solidarity and the government have been unable to agree terms on which to get together.

The talks are also expected to include representatives of the Polish opposition and the Roman Catholic church. The government hopes to forge a national coalition to back reforms to end Poland's economic crisis.

The announcement that the shipyard would be closed was the first by the government under plans to restructure Poland's antiquated economy.



Kaunda sworn in for sixth term

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 31. (AP): Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda was sworn into office today for a sixth five-year term after capturing 95 per cent of the ballots in elections last Wednesday.

Hundreds of supporters cheered and sang as Kaunda, 64, arrived at the High Court for the swearing-in ceremony.

Kaunda needed a simple majority of the ballots cast or two-thirds support from the 2.6 million registered voters to remain in power.

Only 4.5 per cent of the voters who went to the polls voted against Kaunda.

The total vote was 56 per cent of the electorate, according to results announced today.

Inflation

Kaunda told supporters he had been given "marching orders" to resolve Zambia's economic woes, including record inflation, unprecedented unemployment and a foreign debt of \$5 billion. Inflation runs around 30 per cent and half of the country's adults are out of work.

"We are likely to face even more and greater problems over the next five years," Kaunda said. "But I am confident that we shall pull through."

Massachusetts governor acknowledges he is liberal

Dukakis and Bush wage psychological warfare

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. (Reuters): Michael Dukakis and George Bush waged psychological warfare as they headed for the final week of the presidential campaign, with the Democratic underdog challenging his rival to meet in another debate.

Dukakis, who trails by roughly 10 points in most national opinion polls, called on the Republican Vice-President to debate a third time before the Nov 8 election.

Bush has flatly ruled out another debate, saying most Americans have had their fill with the first two, but Dukakis strategists hope to force their rival into rethinking his stance.

"Let the American people decide which one of us can best unite the country," Dukakis told reporters, suggesting a 60-minute debate on the eve of the election.

Dukakis, in an interview to be broadcast later today, acknowledged his liberal roots but insisted he was more fiscally conservative than his Republican rival.

Bush, who repeatedly calls Dukakis that "liberal governor from Massachusetts," claims his opponent is out of the mainstream of US political thinking.

"I'm a liberal in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and John Kennedy," Dukakis said. "While I'm fiscally a lot more conservative than George Bush."

"I've cut taxes five times in the past six years," Dukakis told a television interviewer. He said Bush "has never participated in a balanced federal budget."

Commenting on Bush's vow to avoid any tax increases to cut the budget deficit, a supporter of the Vice-President said:

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole, said the pledge might be tough to keep.

But Bush told reporters: "I'm just going to do my best." He added that Dole "knows what I've said and what I believe. First I've got to win this election."

Dukakis has said he would seek a tax increase only as a last resort.

The Massachusetts governor's acknowledgment of his liberal links, which first surfaced on Sunday during a train tour of central California, stems from campaign information suggesting that elderly people — a powerful voting bloc for liberal social policies — favourably

doesn't have," Dukakis said of the term "liberal" which he was dodging in interviews only a few days ago.

Cutting

Dukakis, buoyed by polls showing him cutting into his rival's lead in key battleground states, planned to campaign in California and Wisconsin today, while Bush was due to woo voters in Kentucky and Missouri.

Although a new Time magazine survey shows Bush with a lead of 50 per cent to 40 per cent as the election nears, insiders in both camps say they have detected erosion in support for the Republican candidate in such states as Ohio, California and Texas.

Bush hastily scrapped plans for a day off yesterday and instead flew to Philadelphia for a whirlwind appearance that lacked much of the detailed preparation that usually goes into the Vice-President's trips.

Concerned about letting Dukakis draw most of the media attention, Bush attended a pep rally for campaign workers and posed for pictures with Cardinal John Krol, the retired Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia — under a tree that kept dropping leaves on Bush's head.

Petrol bomb attack on bus kills 4

(Continued from Page 1)

and has bulldozed rows of trees along the road where the bombing occurred, an Army spokesman said.

Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday he would end the uprising if his Likud won the general election.

Appearing with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at Likud's last campaign rally, Sharon told 30,000 supporters: "We will wipe out the disturbances, the Palestinian riots and pull them up by their roots in a short time."

The PLO denounced today the killing of an Israeli woman and her three infants in a firebomb attack on a bus in the occupied West Bank.

"We condemn the killings of unarmed Palestinians and also denounce the killings of Israeli civilians... whoever the perpetrators, such acts underline the dire need for peace," said a PLO spokesman, in Cairo.

Israel accused of sending ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The PLO official, however, refused to divulge further details.

Ahu Sharif said a crucial session of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament in exile, will be held in Algiers Nov 12 to approve the declaration of a Palestinian state.

Arafat said in an interview that he is willing to meet with Israel at an international conference and negotiate on the basis of two key UN resolutions.

In an interview with Time magazine published in New York yesterday, Arafat repeated that he is willing to negotiate on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

"I am ready to sit in an international conference with the Israelis," Arafat said.

"I have declared it many times but (the Americans) are not willing to listen."

Million-strong rally ...

(Continued from Page 1)

ordered a 60 Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of Sikhism.

Paying tribute to his mother, Rajiv said: "She treated her countrymen as her children. She was like a tigress who protects her young ones."

"I felt very sad when she was killed but I drew strength from the fact that my grief was shared by all. She was the mother of the nation."

Later, farmers' leader Mahendra Singh Tikait said the government was considering his demands but farmers would continue their protest by not paying bills or taxes until it gave in.

Sight of aircraft means new lease on life in Sudanese town

ABYEI, Sudan, Oct. 31. (Reuters): For the destitute of Abyei, a remote Sudanese town ravaged by war, disease and starvation, the sight of an approaching aircraft puts a new lease on life.

Children greet planes with applause and singing. Hundreds of young women dance and ululate. Some of the able-bodied men join in the jubilation, while hundreds more emerge from thatched huts to watch with quiet but obvious relief.

Abyei, on the edge of the battle-scarred southern region about 800 km (500 miles) south-

west of Khartoum, contains an estimated 32,000 refugees.

Planes landing a dirt strip in the past three weeks have relieved long suffering from hunger and disease for some of them. They were too late for others.

At least 6,000 refugees, mostly children and old people, have died in Abyei since June, local officials said, and many more could have died while trekking from homes in the southern regions of Bahr Al Ghazal and Upper Nile.

The dead were among hundreds of thousands of southerners who, under the pressures of

a five-year war between anti-government rebels and troops, fled to other parts of Sudan.

Thousands are reported to have starved to death during the April-October rainy season in the nearby towns of Al Meiram and Al Muglad and in the three southern regions of Bahr Al Ghazal, Upper Nile and Equatoria.

Although Abyei is inside the administrative borders of the mainly Muslim and Arabised Kordofan region, its estimated 8,000 residents are animist or Christian members of the Dinka tribe.

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King Arthur's court reported discovered

LONDON, Oct. 31. (Reuters): The legendary King Arthur's court of Camelot has been reported discovered in the ruins of a Scottish castle once owned by a branch of the Kennedy family possibly related to the late John F. Kennedy of the "Camelot" presidency.

"Burke's Peerage," the world's top authority on royal lineage, announced the discovery today as a major historical and genealogical breakthrough and the most significant find it had made in 150 years.

"The discovery should enliven the names of King Arthur and President Kennedy for all time," it said in a statement of what now appear to have been prophetic references by Irish-descended Kennedy to the fabled Camelot.

"One can now imagine why the American Irish clan of Kennedy was so obsessed with the word 'Camelot,' publisher Harold Brooks-Baker said.

Active

"There is, of course, a possibility of a genealogical connection between the Kennedys of Ireland and the ancient clan of Kennedy in Scotland," headed President Kennedy, he said.

must have believed in this family relationship considering that he used Camelot constantly, "as did most members of his court."

The discovery focuses on the ruins of the 14th century Greenan Castle in southwest Scotland. Perched on the cliffs of Ayrshire facing Ireland, the seat of the Barony of Greenan has been owned for centuries by the Kennedy family, who still hold thousands of acres in the area.

Clark dies

FALMOUTH, Maine, Oct. 31. (AP): Lincoln N. Clark, a co-founder of Care who in 1946 delivered the international relief organisation's first package to France, has died of cancer at age 77.

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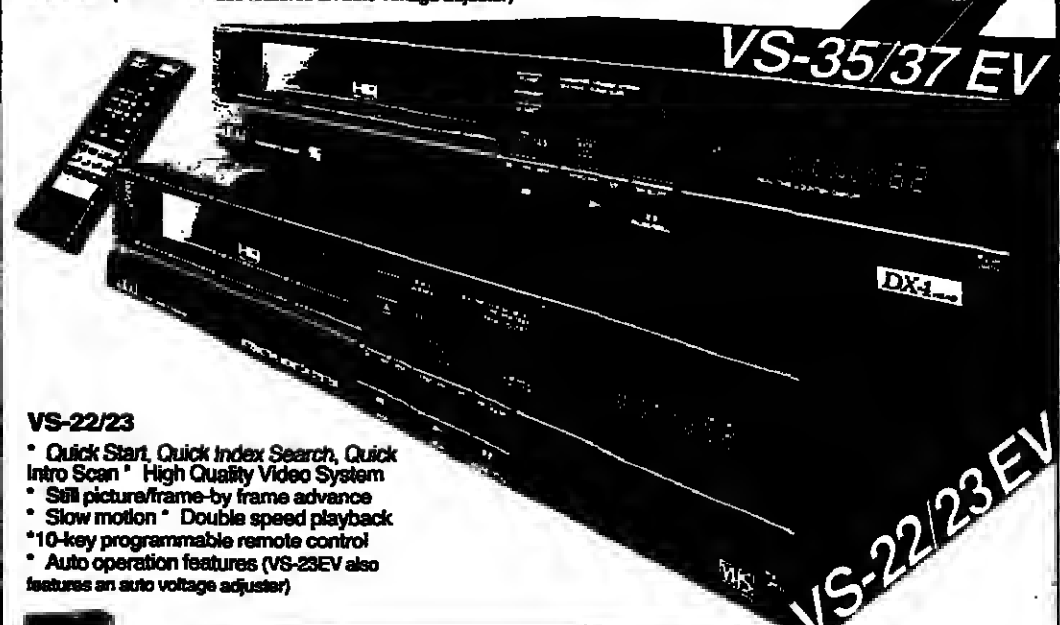
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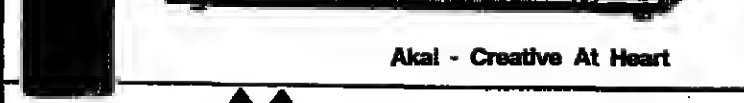
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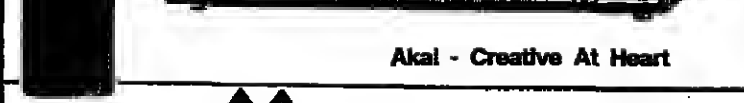
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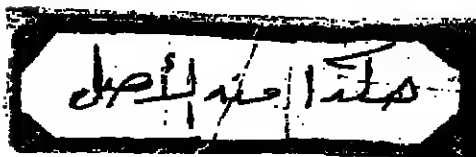


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Benazir embarks on a rail journey from Karachi to Lahore after launching her campaign.

Supporters toss rose petals at PPP leader

We will win, says Benazir

KARACHI, Oct 31. (Agencies): Thousands of slum dwellers cheered, danced in the streets and tossed rose petals yesterday to greet opposition leader Benazir Bhutto during a campaign swing through Pakistan's largest city.

More than 20,000 supporters turned out in Karachi's Lyari slum district to hear the 35-year-old candidate for National Assembly elections scheduled for Nov 16. She is the daughter of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, hanged in 1979.

As Benazir stepped from her car and walked to the podium to address the rally, the crowd surged forward, many showering her with rose petals, and chanted "Long live Benazir, the next prime minister," and "Who stops the poor?" "Benazir," the slogan sang and danced in the streets and waved the black, green and red flag of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

"We are going to win," Benazir said. "The days of injustice to the poor will end on Nov 16."

She told the crowd that the PPP will ensure "the rule of the people, the rule of the peasants, the workers and the downtrodden masses."

Similar scenes greeted Benazir at two other rallies in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and a PPP stronghold.

Benazir was accompanied by her husband, businessman Asif Ali Zardari.

Concrete bunkers manned by troops in full battle gear have been set up throughout the city in anticipation of further unrest during the elections.

Benazir then began a 16-day whistle-stop election tour of 30 cities and towns throughout Pakistan.

The PPP will face a shaky alliance of right-wing parties formed earlier this month in a desperate attempt to prevent an opposition victory.

The rightist coalition, led by the Pakistan Muslim League, ran the country from 1985 until last May when President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. He later announced new elections for Nov 16.

Zia was killed in the crash of a military transport plane Aug 17 that also killed the US ambassador, a US general and many senior Pakistani military officers.

Tens of thousands of cheering Pakistanis mobbed Benazir's train. Chanting slogans and waving the PPP flag they swamped stations along the line to hear her speak.

"Vote for the arrow," she told the crowds, estimated by journalists travelling with her at up to 50,000 at some points.

"Vote for the arrow," she told the crowds, estimated by journalists travelling with her at up to 50,000 at some points.

By the time her train reached Multan in southern Punjab it had made 30 stops and was six hours behind schedule.

Two enthusiastic supporters who climbed on top of a carriage were killed when the train ran under a low bridge.

Call for political reconciliation

Reagan vows to support Israel

LOS ANGELES, Oct 31. (Agencies): President Reagan vowed yesterday that America will never forget the lessons of the Holocaust, pledging unwavering support for Israel and to "use force" against any threat of fascism.

Reagan, receiving a Simon Wiesenthal Centre award yesterday for his friendship with Israel, said the lesson of Wiesenthal's life is that a strong Israel depends on a United States that has strong defences and is willing to use them.

Reagan said in a speech at the annual dinner of the Los Angeles centre, named for the 80-year-old Nazi hunter, that Israel must commit itself to political reconciliation if efforts to achieve a negotiated Middle East peace are to succeed.

"The West knows all too well

what happens when the barbarians believe they can act unchecked. All we need do is look at Simon Wiesenthal's life: a stepfather dead in one of Stalin's prisons, a mother killed by Hitler's gas chambers, himself a survivor of the camps," Reagan said.

"We must remain strong and we must be willing to use force when we are under threat. This is a lesson that binds us closer to the state of Israel."

"For the fact is," Reagan continued, "a strong Israel depends upon a strong America. An America that loses faith in the idea of a strong defence is an America that will lose faith in a nation at arms like Israel."

Reagan said that Israel would also require strength and resolve "coupled with diplomatic vision and a commitment to political

reconciliation... if (it) is to help achieve a negotiated settlement among the war-weary peoples of the Middle East."

Wiesenthal was arrested by the Nazis in July 1941 after the German invasion of the Soviet Union. He escaped from Nazi concentration camps twice before his liberation by American forces in May 1945.

He and his wife, Cyla, were the only two of 91 family members to survive the Holocaust.

The Wiesenthal Centre, established in 1977, is dedicated to the study and preservation of the memory of the Holocaust through education and awareness.

The centre chose Reagan to receive its 1988 Humanitarian Award while his wife, Nancy, was given the centre's Museum of Tolerance Award.

Nasser's son goes on trial for subversion

CAIRO, Oct 31. (Reuters): A son of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser goes on trial in his absence tomorrow accused of involvement in the killing of Israeli officials, the wounding of US security men and trying to overthrow Egypt's government.

The trial of Khaled Abdel Nasser and 19 others is likely to produce political fireworks over Egypt's ties with Israel because the son of an Arab nationalist hero faces a possible death sentence.

Prosecutors have demanded the death penalty for Nasser and 10 others accused of criminal complicity in wounding an Israeli diplomat in 1984, killing two Israeli officials in Cairo in 1985 and 1986 and attacking two Americans last year.

Jail

Nine other defendants, including Nasser's cousin, Gamal Shawki Abdel Nasser, face jail terms on lesser charges in the so-called "Egypt's revolution" gang case.

The start of the trial in the supreme state security court at a secluded, heavily-guarded building in Cairo's Nasr City fair grounds coincides with general elections in Israel.

Eight of the 20 defendants are known to be behind bars, 10 are out on bail and only two Nassers are abroad. Khaled, a

38-year-old engineer, has spent most of the last year in Yugoslavia.

Defence lawyers have condemned Egypt's relations with Israel and hailed the defendants as national heroes for attacking Israelis.

The principal defendant, Mahmoud Nouredin Soliman, has publicly stated that the group's aim was "to rid Egypt of the United States and Israel."

Platform

The indictment said the chief defendants incited others to form a gang "to commit murder and fraud and launch aggressive act against two foreign states, Israel and the United States, which could expose Egypt to a break in political relations with them by killing their diplomats and nationals."

The case appears likely to serve as a platform for opponents of the 1978 US-brokered Camp David accords and the 1979 peace treaty under which Egypt became the only Arab country pledged to peace with Israel.

Defence witnesses include former Foreign Ministers Ismail Fahmi and Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel who resigned over the late President Anwar Sadat's pursuit of peace with Israel.

State prosecutors plan to call 25 security men before the three-judge court.

Four Marines killed as helicopters collide

TOKYO, Oct 31. (UPI): Two US Marine helicopters collided in flight during a routine exercise over the Japanese island of Okinawa today, killing all four Marines aboard one craft that crashed into a mountainside while the other copter returned safely to its base, a military spokesman said.

Marine Corps Master Sgt Jake Rodriguez, chief spokesman for US forces in Japan, said the two CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters were training over the Marines' northern exercise area on the east coast of Okinawa's main island when they collided at about 11:15 am.

He said one of the craft plunged into the forested mountainside, killing all four crewmen aboard. The second aircraft was able to return safely to the Marine Corps Air Station at Futenma where the helicopters were based.

The spokesman said names of the victims were being withheld pending notification of relatives.

"Details of the accident are under investigation," Rodriguez said.

The crews were assigned to the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262.

Radicals promise to carry out suicide attacks against Israel

BEIRUT, Oct 31. (Agencies): The pro-Iranian fundamentalists of Hezbollah, vowed yesterday to send thousands of suicide bombers on new attacks against Israel.

As they made their threat, their Syrian-backed foe Nabih Berri accused Hezbollah of kidnapping all foreign hostages in Lebanon, describing Hezbollah as "a Dracula that thrives only on blood."

His scathing attack sharpened fears that the two main militias vying for dominance of the one million Shi'ites who make up Lebanon's largest religious sect were on a new collision course.

Hezbollah organised a rally dedicated to the memory of a young Shi'ite Muslim suicide bomber who detonated an explosive-packed car by an Israeli Army convoy in south Lebanon 11 days ago, killing eight Israeli soldiers.

Representatives of the Iranian embassy, Fatah's Revolutionary Council headed by Abu Nidal, the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and Lebanese leftist parties attended the rally.

Speech

"We have thousands like him," said Sheikh Hussein Ghubris, a senior Hezbollah official in a speech at the rally held at a west Beirut movie house. "Let our people in Palestine, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip wait for their arrival."

Ghubris said Abdallah Atwah, the 20-year-old Shi'ite who staged the suicide attack in Israel's self-designated security

zone in south Lebanon on Oct 19, was a "shining torch on the path to martyrdom."

Hezbollah's chief spokesman, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Amin, then took the rostrum and roaring cheers of "War, war unto victory," "Khomeini is our leader" and "Hezbollah is the victor."

"Atwah has managed to reach the gate to Palestine (the Israeli security zone). Inshallah, inshallah (God willing) our next martyr will strike inside Palestine," Al Amin said.

Attack

Berri, who heads the mainstream Amal militia, unleashed his attack on Hezbollah in a mass rally attended by an estimated 25,000 in south Lebanon's market town of Nabatieh.

The rally marked the lapse of 40 days after the assassination of Amal's three top commanders in south Lebanon in a gunfire ambush at a Hezbollah-held district in Beirut.

"They died at the hands of Hezbollah, who wanted to retrieve south Lebanon from Amal to add it to its (foreign) hostages in its slave market."

"Hezbollah's command has kidnapped 20 (foreign) hostages and has painted the Shi'ites as terrorists," Berri said.

Hezbollah has long been believed to be an umbrella for extremist factions involved in kidnapping of foreigners.

The number of hostages has now been reduced to 14 after the release of three Americans, nine Frenchmen and two West Germans in the last three years.

Imelda arrives in New York

NEW YORK, Oct 31. (Reuters): Former Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos went to mass at New York's St Patrick's Cathedral yesterday on the eve of her court appearance on charges of looting her country's treasury to buy Manhattan real estate.

A federal judge delayed indefinitely for health reasons the arraignment of her 71-year-old husband, Ferdinand, on fraud and racketeering charges, including embezzling more than \$100 million to buy four New York office buildings.

Mrs Marcos journeyed from her Hawaii mansion, where she

has been in exile with her husband since his ouster in February 1986, aboard a private Boeing 737 owned by the reclusive tobacco heiress Doris Duke.

Before leaving, Mrs Marcos gave her husband, who was in a wheelchair, a tearful farewell on Saturday at their hillside estate in Honolulu. Aides videotaped the scene.

Mrs Marcos arrived at Newark International Airport yesterday with an entourage of 10 people, including two nurses, a Catholic priest and a lawyer, and was whisked off in a limousine to the post-Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Hirohito loses more blood

TOKYO, Oct 31. (AP): Emperor Hirohito discharged small amounts of blood early today and his blood pressure fell, but palace officials described the 87-year-old monarch's condition as stable after a setback over the weekend.

Palace spokesman Kenji Maeda said Hirohito discharged blood through his bowels early today.

"During the night he discharged small amounts of blood once or twice but doctors did not give a blood transfusion," Maeda was quoted as telling the palace press corps. Palace physicians described the discharge as remnants of blood lost Saturday night and yesterday, he said.

The UN-sponsored accords reached last April in Geneva provided for a withdrawal of the 100,000-strong Soviet forces from Afghanistan by next February.

"There is a certain nervousness on the part of the Kabul government and the Soviet

Afghan peace accord has run into problems

PARIS, Oct 31. (Reuters): UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was quoted today as saying the Soviet Union and the Afghan government were showing signs of nervousness about the implementation of an Afghan peace agreement.

Perez de Cuellar told the French daily Le Figaro: "There are in fact problems in putting the Geneva accords into practice."

The UN-sponsored accords reached last April in Geneva provided for a withdrawal of the 100,000-strong Soviet forces from Afghanistan by next February.

"There is a certain nervousness on the part of the Kabul government and the Soviet

Union, but I have the impression they have now understood that, after so many years of combat, you cannot stop straight away," Perez de Cuellar said.

Western-backed rebels, based in neighbouring Pakistan, have rejected appeals from Afghan President Najibullah for a negotiated settlement of the 10-year-old guerrilla war. They dismiss Najibullah as a Soviet puppet.

The UN chief said it was difficult for the 52-strong UN good offices mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan to carry out its work on the Afghan-Pakistan border. "This border is very complicated and very difficult to control," he said.

Aid for Ruby victims

MANILA, Oct 31. (AP): Foreign assistance for some 2.6 million Filipinos displaced by typhoon Ruby has reached more than \$800,000, officials said today.

The government's Department of Social Welfare said Ruby, the 18th and strongest tropical storm to hit the country this year, destroyed 177,000 houses and left at least 181 people dead.

President Corason Aquino's government received the biggest donations from Canada, which gave 500,000 Canadian dollars (about \$417,000) and Japan which gave \$300,000.

The United States, Spain and a

Taiwanese businessman also provided cash donations totalling 2.9 million pesos (\$140,000), the presidential palace and diplomats said.

The Social Welfare Department said 185 people were injured and 221 still missing from the typhoon.

Bhutan wedding

NEW DELHI, Oct 31. (UPI): King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan today went through a formal wedding ceremony with four sisters he wed in private nine years ago and named the eldest of their eight children heir to the throne of the Himalayan nation, a Bhutan embassy official said.

Strong tremor hits Algiers

ALGIERS, Oct 31. (Reuters): An earthquake measuring six degrees on the Richter scale shook Algiers for several seconds today, causing a blackout for seven minutes.

There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties but residents said they heard ambulances heading for the Casbah area, the densely populated old city where buildings are weaker than more modern structures.

An earthquake of this magnitude would be powerful

enough to cause heavy damage in a populated area.

The Algerian Astronomy, Astrophysics and Geophysics Research Centre gave the rating on the Richter scale and said the epicentre was 50 km (30 miles) from the capital, the official news agency APS reported.

Strongest

Algiers residents said it was the strongest tremor they could recall for years.

In Blida, 25 km (15 miles) southwest of the capital, people

ran out of cafes and public buildings in panic, APS said.

There was little panic in the centre of the capital though people ran to their balconies to see what was happening.

Residents said the tremor struck at 11:13 am local (10:13 GMT) and APS said it could be felt around and to the west of the Algiers.

The research centre gave a rating of 5.4 degrees on the Richter scale and said the epicentre was to the west, close to the ancient Roman settlement of Tipasa.

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Gulf Arabs to discuss role in peace talks

BAHRAIN, Oct. 31, (Reuters): Six Gulf Arab foreign ministers will meet in Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, in the shadow of the negotiations between Iran and Iraq in Geneva, to discuss how they can help to bring lasting peace to the region.

The ministers from the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) will consider their role as stipulated in UN Security Council Ceasefire Resolution 598, the Saudi newspaper Asharq Al-Awsat quoted well-informed sources in Riyadh as saying.

Flexible

Article Eight of the resolution, the basis for the Iran-Iraq peace talks, asks the UN secretary-general to examine, in consultation with both parties and other Gulf states, measures to improve regional security and stability.

Diplomats said the ministers were not expected to revive calls for a direct dialogue with Iran, an idea previously favoured by GCC members Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

"It is too early now to call for direct talks with Iran. It will be cutting across the Geneva talks. But the GCC will ask some of its members to stay in touch with Iran and ask it to be more flexible," one Western diplomat said.

Diplomats said a regional conference would not achieve much unless there was a breakthrough in the direct Iran-Iraq talks.

The GCC, an economic and defence group which also includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, generally supported Baghdad during the eight-year war. Tehran responded by raiding GCC-linked shipping in the Gulf and firing missiles at Kuwait's oil installations.

Links

Saudi Arabia, accusing Iran of financing sabotage in the kingdom, severed ties with Tehran in April.

But since a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq took effect on Aug. 20, Iran has slightly improved links with Iraq's regional allies.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia ordered a halt this month to a

vitriolic media war with Iran. The foreign ministers of the GCC, currently chaired by Saudi Arabia, last met in September and sent Riyadh's Ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, to Geneva to try to push the peace talks forward.

Anxious

The public positions of Iran and Iraq remained far apart as they opened their third round of talks today, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will chair the first few days, described the truce as extremely fragile and said he was anxious for progress.

Negotiations have been stalled over Baghdad's demand that the Shatt Al-Arab waterway, its main outlet to the Gulf, must be reopened to shipping as a priority. Tehran says the issue is irrelevant to the ceasefire.

The GCC ministers are also expected to discuss the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories and Lebanon's constitutional crisis.

Indian warships to resume sailing in Gulf, sources say

MANAMA, Oct. 31, (AP): Indian Navy warships will resume sailing in the Gulf after a five-year hiatus and will make port calls starting in early November, Gulf-based diplomatic sources reported today.

The diplomats confirmed a report that appeared earlier in the Dubai-based Gulf News that the INS Ranvir and INS Shakti will be the first Indian ships to enter the Gulf after the interruption caused by the Iran-Iraq war. The diplomats said the two Indian warships will call at Bahrain on Wednesday. After

the UAE, the two warships will proceed to Oman, said the sources, who could not be named under embassy rules.

Indian ships suspended voyages through the waterway during the so-called tanker war, when Iran attacked neutral shipping in revenge for Iraqi attacks on ships ferrying Iranian oil.

Other countries deployed warships in the waterway to protect their merchant vessels from attack.

India has maintained good relations with both Iran and Iraq. A cease fire halted the 8-year Iran-Iraq war on Aug. 20.

Election won't change US policy, daily says

ABU DHABI, Oct. 31, (KUNA): A United Arab Emirates English language daily today blasted the US presidential candidates for their indifference towards the Third World. The newspaper said no change in American foreign policy can be expected no matter who wins the presidential election on Nov. 8.

The Dubai-based Gulf News was sceptical about a pledge by US Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis that he would introduce a new era of activism in foreign policy.

"Take the Arab-Israeli conflict," the paper said. "What new policy initiative have Bush or Dukakis offered to end the strife in the occupied territories?"

"Israel's acts of human rights violations and oppression have been recorded day after day and shown on television screens across America," it pointed out.

Although many Americans have been shocked by what they see, the Israeli atrocities "have failed to arouse the conscience of the American public."

"As a result, we have both presidential candidates getting

away with nothing more than a promise to engage in the peace process," it said.

"The new activism in the US foreign policy which Dukakis is promising may mean nothing as far as we in the Middle East are concerned," the Gulf News said. "No great change in the American perception can be expected because Americans are so totally out of touch with what is happening in the Third World," the newspaper said.

Arab League chief seeks Djibouti's support

DJIBOUTI, Oct. 31, (Reuters): The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chadi Kibi, asked Djiboutian President Hassan Gouled today to back calls for an Arab League summit on the crisis in Lebanon.

Kibi, on a tour of Arab states to canvas support for the proposed summit, arrived in Djibouti on Sunday night and flew on to Sudan after his talks with Gouled.

Oman, South Yemen leaders sign accord

BAHRAIN, Oct. 31, (Reuters): Leaders of Oman and South Yemen today signed a co-operation accord aimed at ending 20 years of border hostilities, the Oman News Agency reported.

Oman's Sultan Qaboos bin Said and President Haider Abubaker Al Attas of South Yemen signed the wide-ranging accord in the Omani border town of Shahrah, said the agency, received in Bahrain.

Attas arrived in Oman on Saturday on the first official visit by a South Yemeni president since his country gained independence from Britain in 1967.

Over the past 20 years, the two Arab Peninsula states have clashed on the border several times due to Aden's support for left-wing insurgents in Oman's southern Dhofar province.

But they established full diplomatic ties in 1983 with the help of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Locusts invade northern Kuwait

KUWAIT, Oct. 31, (Reuters): A swarm of locusts descended on farms in northern Kuwait on Sunday and devoured crops in the first such invasion to hit the northern Gulf state in more than 20 years, officials and eyewitnesses said.

Eyewitnesses said locusts hit eight farms in the Abadi region on the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border at sunset on Sunday.

But a spokesman for the Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources said the number of locusts was small.

"The quantities at the moment do not require use of planes," he told Reuters today. He said ground teams from the authority were spraying insecticides in the region.

Locust swarms have already destroyed thousands of acres of farmland in North and Central Africa. They have crossed the Red Sea into Saudi Arabia, from where they reached Kuwait.

BAHRAIN DIGEST

Health centre to open soon

HAMAD Town health centre is expected to open soon, according to health officials here.

Problems over recruiting doctors for the centre have delayed the centre's opening. But Youssef Al Roes, administrator for resource management and support services, said on Sunday that he is confident the new facility will open in November.

"With every new project there are difficulties and obstacles," he said. "But we hope to be open for National Day. Which date, no one has decided."

The BD80,000 centre has been designed to cater for 30,000 people, many of whom make the quarter hour journey to East Riffa for their medical treatment. The centre was originally expected to open earlier this year.

Dr Nasib Tawfeeq, deputy chief of medical staff, admitted that a shortage of doctors was the reason for the delay.

"We will start with the minimum number, two or three doctors, and we will increase that when we know how much the load will be, when people register."

Work on Hamad Town's first health centre began in August 1985, financed by the Kuwait Technical Office.

Medical seminar planned

GENETIC blood diseases in Bahrain will be discussed at a major symposium at the College of Medicine and Medical Sciences next Sunday and Monday.

The symposium on haematology is being organised by the Amir Academy of Medical Specialists in association with the Bahrain Medical Society.

The topics to be discussed include genetic thalassaemia, hereditary oncaemia, sickle cell oncaemia and other blood diseases.

Among the speakers from outside Bahrain will be Dr A.J. Bellingham, professor of haematology, and professor Eric Stroud, chairman of paediatrics, both from King's College in London, and Dr Kweisi Sackey, consultant paediatrician at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre in Saudi Arabia.

Indian troupe to perform

AN Indian cultural troupe will perform today at the Diplomat Hotel. Minister of Information and Culture, Tariq Almoayed, will open the programme at 7pm.

The 15-member troupe is comprised of classical dancers Ratna Roy and Kum Kum Dhar and sarod player Dhyanesh Khan and other artists.

The visit is being sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR), Government of India. The Indian Fine Arts Society is organising the programme in Bahrain, under the patronage of the Ministry of Information.

The show features Odissi and Kathak dances and a music recital. Dr E. Krishan, general secretary of the society, said the show was being organised under the Indo-Bahrain cultural exchange programmes.

Bhuvneshwar Sharma, assistant programme officer of ICCR and liaison officer for the troupe, said the artists have already performed to packed audiences in Aden, Doha, Muscat and Kuwait.

Shoppers take advantage of end-of-year sales

By Lima Al Khalafawi

SHOPPERS are already taking advantage of the end-of-year sales on a wide range of furniture, clothes and electronic equipment.

Prices have been reduced by almost 50 per cent and sales have tripled, according to Othman M. Ahmed the manager of Shiekh Al Farris furniture showroom in Shuwaikh.

People waiting for the sales, which officially start on Thursday and continue until Nov. 24, are already window-shopping.

Shoppers can buy a large dining room set now for KD800. Before the sales, the price was about KD1190. Living room furniture can be purchased now for KD650, and a bedroom set can be had for KD700, a 40 per cent reduction in price.

The manager of another fur-

niture and carpet showroom in Hawalli, Abu Ghanim, said profits do not exceed 10 per cent of their real price, as designated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Merchants have to submit applications to the ministry two months in advance to participate in the sales.

Carpet prices have been cut in half. The price of top quality carpet now ranges from KD11 to KD20 per metre.

Hawalli and Shuwaikh are considered the best places to shop for furniture and carpets. A wide variety is offered for sale on instalment or cash basis, according to a customer, Bader Zinal.

In Salamiya, most of the boutiques have started their autumn sales by reducing prices by 40 per cent or more. Winter clothes and the remains of summer collections are on sale, a boutique owner said. Children's

and women's wear is in demand and shops have extended their working hours to 9:30 pm to accommodate customers.

Electronic equipment is also on sale at reduced prices. Most radios, televisions and refrigerators have been reduced by 30 to 40 per cent.

A medium size radio with two microphones which sold for KD57 before the sale is now available for KD39.

A five foot refrigerator is available now for KD145 and vacuum cleaners now cost KD35, said Ali Osama, who was shopping in Hawalli.

Old models are reduced by more than 50 per cent by merchants who are anxious to get rid of old stock. Osama said most of the buyers are Arabs and Asians.

The sales take place in Kuwait twice a year, during autumn and at the end of winter.

Psychotherapy Hospital working to improve care

KUWAIT, Oct. 31, (KUNA): Whenever one thinks of visiting a psychotherapy hospital, images of gardens, modern buildings and soft music come to mind, but this is not the scene at Kuwait's mental diseases hospital.

Built as early as 1958, Kuwait's Psychotherapy Hospital looks boring, deserted and arid. The few trees planted nearby are as pale as death itself.

The Ministry of Public Health is aware of these dismal facts and Minister Dr Abdul Razzak Youssef Al Abdul Razzak once described the hospital as "disgraceful". The minister immediately gave orders to change the situation.

The director of the Psychotherapy Hospital, Dr Ibrahim Marouf, said the high fences that used to separate patients from the outside world were demolished. The dark grey colour inside the hospital was replaced with bright white paint.

Increased

Three years ago the ministry adopted a plan to ameliorate, qualitatively and quantitatively, psychotherapy services offered by the hospital, Marouf noted.

The number of wards were increased from 14 to 19 and there are now 600 beds instead of just 400, said Dr Marouf. The number of psychiatrists also rose from 27 to 60.

However, the hospital still suffers from a nursing shortage, he said. A nursing staff of 270 for 600 patients can by no means be enough and effective, he said.

Financial support allocated for the hospital does not live up to the level of the actual needs of mental health patients. Similar US asylums spend approximately \$500 per day on every patient, but in Kuwait daily costs of a patient do not exceed KD25 (roughly US\$90).

But the hospital's services are on equal footing with any world hospital, Dr Marouf said.

He pointed out that the administration organised daily entertainment, training and rehabilitative programme supervised by the nursing staff to help patients adapt to a normal social life.

Improvement Dr Marouf paid tribute to Kuwait's Touristic Enterprises Co. which provided facilities for the hospital's patients. He urged the public transportation company to follow suit.

A religious approach in psychotherapy has also been introduced, Dr Marouf said. Three omrah (minor pilgrimage) trips have been arranged for patients.

There was remarkable psychological improvement in some patients after their visit to the holy places, he said.

This approach had never been used by any other Arab or Islamic country before, he added.

Sports fields and the movie

halls are being prepared to help patients exercise and to entertain them, Dr Marouf said.

To improve community psychological services, the hospital administration opened 18 clinics in local hospitals to provide services to depressed people so they don't have to go to the mental-diseases hospital.

Embarrassed

People are usually embarrassed when they go to psychiatrists because they don't want to be labelled as mentally ill, he explained. The clinics help patients overcome their embarrassment.

The chairman of the psychotherapy section at the hospital, Dr Mohammed Ali Aref told KUNA the most common psychological diseases in Kuwait are depression and stress as well as the psychosomatic diseases caused by psychological problems.

Addition is an increasing problem in Kuwait society, Dr Aref said. Early discovery and proper diagnosis of the cases have reduced the number of patients by 20 per cent compared to the previous year.

Dr Aref affirmed that no patients are released before their treatment is complete, but some patients' situations deteriorate after their release and then they are recalled to the hospital.

The hospital is determined to improve its services and to change the common but erroneous perception of psychotherapy, he concluded.

Iran's representative at the

Joint Gulf action sought to clear mines

(Continued from Page 1)

lanes or other floating or sunken bodies," Shaheen said.

Diplomatic sources said ROPME had contacted at least three countries with minesweepers in the Gulf — Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands — to explore if outside help should be used.

But the diplomats said these countries would be reluctant to operate within the territorial waters of Iran and Iraq. Saudi Arabia and Iran are the only ROPME states with minesweepers.

Kuwait's Planning Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, ROPME's acting executive director, said it was premature to talk of bringing in foreign minesweepers.

"The basic purpose of the meeting is just to assess the situation. We cannot say how bad the situation is until we do that. We need expert information," he said.

Shaheen called for practical action "in co-operation with international and regional organisations and countries concerned with the safety of international navigation in the region."

Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands have begun a mine-sweeping operation along a 300-mile-long channel in the southern Gulf prior to the withdrawal of Belgian and Dutch minesweepers by the end of the year.

Neither Kuwait nor Iraq has ports along the channel.

Iran's representative at the

meeting, Mohammed Ali Abdoli, said the threat of mines had been exaggerated.

"I think this is a very easy job which can be done by the regional governments. We have shown we are able to sweep mines very successfully and are very eager to do so," Abdoli, deputy director of Iran's department of the environment, said.

Eager

Iran's Navy has been sweeping for mines in both Iranian and international waters.

Iran's usual representative at ROPME meetings is a higher ranking official. Deputy Prime Minister for Environmental Affairs Hadi Manafi, but Iranian officials said he was unable to attend. Iraq sent its acting health minister.

Centre works to improve teachers

THE director of the Ministry of Education's training centre, Naser Al Dhali, said that the centre was established in 1974 to enhance the professional abilities of teachers.

The centre develops teaching abilities by implementing the scientific development plan prepared annually, the official said.

He added that the centre is equipped with language laboratories, audio and video devices, modern conference halls and workshops.

The head of planning and training programmes at the centre, Dalal Al Hwaidi added that 42,386 teachers and administration workers attended training programmes at the centre between 1974 and the academic year 1984-85. During this period, 308 training programmes were organised.

Two arrested on drug charges

SECURITY personnel of the Criminal Investigation Department at Ahmad Governorate arrested two Pakistani nationals on charges of trading in narcotics.

The suspects, identified as Saad G. and Kban B., are accused of selling narcotics to their friends in the Kheitan area for six dinars per piece.

A search of the suspects' houses revealed a total of 12 small pieces of narcotics.

The accused, along with the contraband, have been referred to authorities for investigations.

Polish envoy meets Kuwaiti official

KUWAIT, Oct. 31, (KUNA): The acting secretary-general of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Dr Farouq Al Omar, received here today the chargé d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in Kuwait.

The officials discussed the implementation of the 1989-1990 Cultural and Scientific Agreement between Kuwait and Poland, according to an informed source in the council.

Discussions also covered the opening of a Polish exhibition for photography in Kuwait under the title "Poland: The State and People" in February or March. Similarly, a Kuwaiti exhibition

will be opened in Poland in 1990, the same source added.

At the end of the meeting, Dr Al Omar and the Polish official said they want to strengthen cultural co-operation between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Dr Al Omar also received the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Kuwait, Guan Zi Hui, and the Chinese cultural attaché.

Hui praised the significant and active role that the council plays in the cultural activities, especially in promoting co-operation between Kuwait and China.

Orphan Sponsor Project enters sixth year

THE Orphan Sponsor Project of Zakat House entered its sixth year this month. The project is aimed at achieving social equality among Muslims, raising funds for the needy and improving orphans' social, educational, health, and psychological conditions.

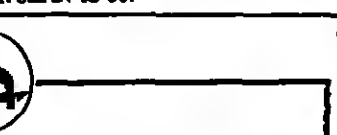
Officials at Zakat House said both citizens and expatriates in Kuwait participate in the Orphan Sponsor Project. Other Gulf residents sponsor orphans in other Islamic countries.

During the past six years, 9,874 Kuwait residents participated in the project. Of those, 8,828 are regular sponsors.

There were 12,540 sponsored orphans in 23 different countries in the last six years, officials said.

Four hurt in accidents

NINETEEN accidents were reported in three governorates during the last 24 hours. Five occurred in the Capital, 12 in Ahmadi and two in Jahra governorate. Four people were reported injured.



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Interviews will be conducted on Wednesday and Thursday, November 2 and 3 1988 respectively, between 9 am and 12 noon.

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Gallaher International, the makers of Silk Cut cigarettes recently held a sales training course for the local agents' salesforce. Pictured along with the salesforce are Mike Ryan and Jim Livie of Gallaher International and Kamal Ashi of Saud Aujan and Bros.

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Pakistani nationals charged with trading in narcotics.

THE development of animation in films in Japan will be shown at a film festival that opens at a local hotel on Friday, Nov 4.

The festival, which will be held till Nov 7, has been jointly organised by the Cine Club and the Japanese embassy in Kuwait as part of the Japan Week. This is one of several film fiestas to be held by the Cine Club in co-operation with the Japan Foundation Tokyo.

Four animated feature films will be shown during the week, starting with Space Firebird, a 1980 production lasting 120 minutes. Others are Barefoot Gen I and Barefoot Gen II (1983) and Space Firebird II.

Space Firebird is based on the comic strip "Firebird" created by Tezuka Osamu and first published in 1954. Osamu has since changed the format several times and calls Firebird his life's work. He tackles the fundamental themes of love,

Film week opens on Friday

Animation in Japan

life, perennial youth and immortality. Firebird, central to the plot, is eternal and plays a subsidiary role in the plot's development. Osamu, an admirer of Walt Disney, has made several animated features including the Atomic Boy (1963) and several others.

Barefoot Gen is based on a cartoon series written by Nakazawa Keiji. Set in the early summer of 1945 in Hiroshima it portrays the calm, normal routine life of a city before being destroyed by the atomic bomb raid on Aug 6 that year. The ravaged city and the turmoil after the bomb raid is also shown.

Keiji, a survivor of the atomic bomb tragedy, serialised the story of destruction in a

children's magazine called "Shonen Jump" in 1973. Two years later, he wrote a best-seller on the same theme. A film based on the book was made in 1976. This was followed by an animation feature, which will be shown in Kuwait.

Cine Club director Farouk Abdul Aziz admits that the selection is not "as varied as expected" but the features give an idea about the development of animation in Japan. "We can trace the influences of traditional visual arts, and a critical eye won't miss the links with modern arts and styles of animation," he said.

All the films will be shown at the Kuwait Hilton Hotel's Terrace Room. Further details can be obtained from the Japan Desk in the hotel lobby.



A scene from Barefoot Gen.



Prameela Surendran (right) with a co-dancer in a scene from the Indian ballet.



Turkish Ambassador to Kuwait Guner Oztek (right) hosted a reception on the occasion of his country's National Day. Diplomats and Kuwaiti officials attended the reception, held at the ambassador's home. Above: (L-R) Mrs Demirok, Turkish Counsellor Gursel Demirok, Mrs Oztek and the host.

KALA honours Malayalee writers

THE Kerala Art Lovers Association, KALA, held a meeting on Friday to pay tribute to Malayalee writers and poets Cherukadu, Vayalar, Joseph Mundassery and K.N. Ezhuthachan.

The meeting was held at the Indian embassy hall. Sam Pannumoodu presided and addressed the gathering and J. Albert welcomed the speakers.

Narayanan, V. Murali, P.C.N. Kallayam and Mohan Vadanappally. Vayalar's poetry was recited by Anilkumar Aramulla, Sainu Pallithazhathu, George Varghese, N.V.K. Warriar, Sakthikulangara Williams and Mohan Vadanappally.

Edava Nazar initiated a debate on "cultural activities and social commitments in the present situation in India." Other participants were Ashok

Kumar, Abdul Rahman, P.M. Sudhakaran, P.K. Jamal, N. Dileep, Sainu Pallithazhathu, Rajan Kilimanoor, D. Thankappan and V.B. Jamal.

V. Murali proposed a vote of thanks.

Tamil group

THE Nadar Sangam is a "Tamil" group and not a Malayalee group, as mentioned in an earlier report on this page.

Narthana to restage Nritotsav

AN Indian dance group Narthana will restage their highly successful dance-drama "Nritotsav 88" on Nov 10 at the IAC's Diwali celebration.

Nritotsav was performed by the Abhisaya-based dance

troupe last month and received much acclaim from the press and public. At next week's show Narthana will present several new dance numbers and such dance forms as "Ahalaya" and "Mandodari." Their programme includes new semi-classical dances and folk numbers, apart from their ballet, based on an Indian epic. The ballet, directed by Prameela Surendran, who also plays the lead, will be re-performed.

For entry passes contact IAC Tel: 3904817.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

KTV 1

MORNING

9.00 Holy Quran
9.10 Good Morning
9.15 Dabdoob Al Musiqar: Cartoon serial
9.45 World News via Satellite
10.00 Abu Al Fulooos: local serial
10.45 Good Morning
11.00 Wa Yabqa Al Amal: daily Arabic serial, starring Abeer Essa, Mohammad Qabani, Shafigah Tall, Tayseer Attiya.
12.00 News Summary
12.15 Variety Show featuring Tunisian folklore troupe
1.00 News Summary
1.05 Holy Quran/close down

EVENING

4.00 Holy Quran
4.15 World News via Satellite
4.45 Ra'ad Al Amlaq: cartoons
5.15 Tum Tek and Children
5.30 Eureka

KTV 2

6.00 La Ilaha Illallah: historical serial, starring: Laila Fawzi, Tayseer Attiya, Rushwat Fawzi, Huda Sultan.
7.00 News Summary
7.30 Agricultural Magazine
8.15 Songs
8.30 Good Evening
9.00 News in Arabic
9.55 Anfuwan Al Ashiya: Arabic serial, starring Jafar Saadi, Qassim Mohammad, Salmiya Qadir, Laila Mohammad, Sana Abdul Rahman.
10.45 Qadaya Masriya: Focus on Theatre, prepared by Ahmad Abo Mustafa and presented by Huda Al Muhata.
12.00 News Summary
12.05 World News via Satellite
12.30 Holy Quran/close down

to mark the retirement of handball player Ali Al Khams
5.25 Handball: Kuwait vs. Iraq
7.10 Discoveries: Underwater: "Oldest shipwreck." Divers salvage the latest warship.
8.00 News in English
8.40 Five Mile Creek: "A Few Surprises". Kate and Maggie help back to buy land.
9.30 Easy Street: Starring: Loni Anderson.
10.00 Secrets and Mysteries: exploring the human brain becomes a fascinating experience.
10.30 Edge of Darkness: police thriller. Detective Brian investigates the theft of plutonium from a US Army base.
11.30 News Summary
11.40 Magazine: "Actualities/Closedown"

Please note that programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.

NIGHT CHEMIST

Kuwait
Al Jahra Pharmacy
Awkaf Bldg., Fahd Al Salem St.
Al Omar Pharmacy
Awkaf Complex, Muharak Al Kabir St.
Hawalli and Negra
Al Zena Pharmacy
Jarallah Bldg., Ibn Khalid St.
Salmiya and Rumaythiya
Al Hiba Pharmacy
Fahad Abdul Rashid Bldg., Salem Al Mubarak St.
Fahadheel and Ahmadi
Al Sadat Pharmacy
Faisal Dabbous Bldg., Makkah St.
Farwaniya
Al Yassin Pharmacy
Jara Comm. Centre, No. 1, Main St.
Jahra
Al Jahra Pharmacy
New Market

CINEMA TODAY

Al Andalus
Predator
Starring: Arnold Schwarzenegger
Al Sahiyah
Ana Wal Azaah Wa Huwak (Arabic)
Starring: Walid Taoufi, Sabrine, Wahid Saif
Al Hama
Kul Hada Al Hub (Arabic)
Starring: Nour Al Shariff, Laila Alwi, Yahya Stabin
Drive-In
Ighial Madrasah (Arabic)
Starring: Kibila Chaid, Sabrine, Hisam Salim, Salah Qabil
Al Firdous
Dayavan (Hindi)
Starring: Vinod Khanna, Feroz Khan, Madhuri Dixit
Fahadheel Open-Air
Hawthorn Ki Lakeeren (Hindi)

Al Fahadheel
Eyes of the Condor
Al Jahra
Parbat (Bengali)
Graada
Omnia Pirak. Mantonu (Khalayslan)
Sulabikhat
Baitle Truck
Al Jleeb
Nisbana (Bengali)
Ahmad Drive-In
Ighial Madrasah (Arabic)

PRAYERS

Fajr	4.41 am
Zuhr	11.32
Asr	2.30 pm
Maghreb	5.01
Isha	6.29

WHAT'S ON

ARTS

Kuwait Science Museum
DAILY: 5 pm onwards: natural history exhibits from in and around Kuwait, including blue whale. Friday: 9 am onwards.

Islamic Arts Museum
SAT-THURS: 8.30 am to 12.30 pm and 4.30 to 7.30 pm. Collection includes rare Islamic artefacts, Quranic manuscripts, ceramics, carpets and marine equipment. Arabian Gulf St.

Tareq Rajab Museum
SAT-THURS: 9 am to 12 noon; 4 to 7 pm; Fridays: 9 am to noon. Collection of Islamic arts, costumes and jewellery from the Muslim world.

Sadu House
SAT-THURS: 9 am to 12 noon; 4 to 7 pm. Exhibits include bedouin handicrafts - rugs, saddle bags, cushions and textiles. Closed on Friday.

CINEMA

Cine Club
Dwaniya
NOV 2: Wed., 6.30 pm. Cine Club, Beneid Al Qar. This week's films are "The Elephant Man" and the 1928 short feature "Andalusian Dog," directed by Salvador Dali and Luis Bunuel. For details phone 2529801.

MUSIC

Bob Marley Night
NOV 4: SAT Tent, 7.30 to 9.30 pm: Steve Michael and The Electric Rendezvous will be seeking to recreate the spirit of Jamaica, with a tribute to Bob Marley, the king of reggae. Tel: SAS, ext 413.

Piano and Violin Recital
NOV 23: Kuwait Hilton will present a piano and violin recital by Matthias Kellig and Tibor Kovacs. They will play compositions by Beethoven, Schubert and Brahms. Tickets available from the Hilton Lobby.

SOCIAL

Swedish Ladies Meeting
NOV 1: Swedish ladies meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs Lindblad.

Harvest Festival

NOV 3: 1-5 pm The National Evangelical Church, English Language Congregation, will hold the third Harvest Festival - food, fun handicrafts.

baked goods and other attractions. Come along and enjoy an afternoon's fun.

Kuwait Kamada Koota
NOV 4: 5 pm. Sharq Co-operative Hall, Kuwait Kamada Koota presents a variety show for the Nehru Centenary Year and Karnataka Rajyotsava. Tel: 5721724; 5610835.

Diwali Celebration
NOV 10: The Indian Arts Circle will celebrate Diwali. Open to members and their guests. Passes available from the IAC. Funfair: Tel: 3904817.

Nite Flight 88
NOV 10: SAS Hotel, The Tent. 9.30 pm: airline staff will hold a social evening with music by Juke Box Band, Stepping Stones, and the Jazz Quartet. Buffet, contest, prizes and surprises. For reservation contact Ken Winston - 5740256; John - 2435440; Tony - 2415439.

Navellim Youth Centre
NOV 17: Second social get-together at a local hotel. Music by Stepping Stones. For details ring 2407360 after 3.30 pm.

Kuwait Caledonians
NOV 24: St Andrews Night Dinner will be held at Messiah Beach Hotel. Guests from Scotland will be Abie and John Carmichael. For details and reservations ring 5335082; 3727690 ext. 253.

Goa Cultural Association
DEC 8: Goa Cultural Association (S.U.F.A.) will hold their annual social evening at a local Kuwait hotel.

MEETINGS

NRI Lecture
NOV 3: Thurs. 7 pm, Indian Embassy Hall: Kamlesh Gandhi, a leading investment consultant from India, will give a talk on "NRI Investment in Industry." All Indians are welcome.

Bishop's Meeting
ST PAUL'S CHURCH, Ahmadi, will hold meetings to coincide with the visit of the Anglican Bishop for Cyprus and the Gulf.
Nov 2: 6.45 pm. "At home," Nov 3: 1.30 pm: businessmen's luncheon; 7.30 pm: harvest festival; Nov 4: 9.30 pm - city communion and 6.30 pm celebration. For details call 3985924.

HOTELS

At Messiah Beach
MEBARAKIYAH Restaurant: open 24 hours, buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner and snacks. Sundays: ladies day; Mondays: birthday

special; Fridays: special buffet "a go go".

At the Holiday Inn
SHAHRAZAD BBQ featured every Wednesday at the poolside at 8 pm. On Wednesdays Al Dams features "sea drama on ice"; on Thursdays, an Indian night offering exotic Eastern Cuisine is held. Thursdays: dine and dance to music by Arab singers at Al Andalus night club. Friday: fun 'n' surprises for children and parents at the weekly brunch, 11 am to 3 pm.

At the Sheraton
RICCARDO'S: Italian cuisine: music by the Sierra's Duo. Lunch and dinner, daily. Closed on Fridays.

At the Hamra
Sundays: Lebanese cuisine; Wednesdays: seafood night; Friday's buffet lunch. Entertainment by the Marcus Band provide live entertainment.

Hunt Room: lunch and dinner, specialises in meat and fish dishes.

Le Trabouche: daily lunch and dinner buffet featuring Arab cuisine. Thursdays: Arab world specialities; Fridays: buffet lunch and dinner.

Coffee Shop: international cuisine and daily specials; ideal for casual or business meeting.

At the Ramada
LE MIRAGE NIGHT CLUB: Thursday night BBQ, full buffet; music by Al Arzz Band.

Al Bender Coffee Shop: Continental and Arabic buffets for breakfast, lunch and dinner; 6 am to midnight; a la carte available.

Al Gandoul Grill Garden: 7 pm to midnight, features a selection of grilled specialities. Open Garden: 7 pm to midnight; a selection of teas, coffees, and juices; Arguilla water pipe available; videos shown on large screen every day.

Fish and Chips Shop: 4 pm to 11 pm.
Take away counter: 4 pm to 11 pm. Arabic sandwiches and snacks.

At the Continental
GARDENIA: 7 am to midnight; buffets featuring Arabic, Continental and Indian food. Special buffet for Thursday dinner and Friday lunch.

Darbar: daily Indian lunch buffet, except Friday; a la carte dinner.

At the SAS
AL BUSTAN offers Friday brunch for families, 11.30 am to 3 pm. Duo Paradise from Poland provide music.
Sahrai Al Khaimah: oriental night, held every Tuesday in the Tent; highlights are Arab souk, oriental cuisine and oriental

music.
Peacock Room: Chinese meals prepared by chef Von Kwee Kiong. The menu features fried wonton, sauteed diced chicken with cashew nut and steak Chinese style.
Al Boom: "New Taste of the Week" prepared by chef Peter D. Zobrist. Appetisers, charcoal grilled steak and seafood, plus daily special.

At the Meridian
LA BRASSERIE: Thursday's Jam Session, foot tapping jazz music by Remy D'Mello; Family fun on Fridays: oriental buffet with music and video cartoons.

Versailles: lunch and dinner - grilled seafood; meat or fish fondue; grilled salmon.

Fingian Tea Lounge: banana promotion; plus tea, coffee, refreshments and juices served in oriental atmosphere of tea lounge.

At the Kuwait Plaza
FILIPINO night held every Sunday from 7 pm to 9.30 pm.

Al Dallah coffee shop: buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner; also set menu; mini-business lunch. International Food Arcade: 4 to 10 pm; ice cream festival: light snacks served from 10.00 am to 11.00 pm.

Bosphorus Restaurant: Turkish cuisine, a la carte; lunch and dinner daily except Saturday.

Marco Polo Restaurant: Italian food, live music and at night candlelight dinner.

SPORTS

Laser Club

NOV 4: Start of the Messiah Beach Laser Club's winter racing season. Laser owners and others interested are welcome. Instruction available. For details contact D. Clark - 2425947; P. Shepherd - 5314957; 4841513; P. Berry - 3924174.

PBAK Awards

NOV 4: Holiday Inn Hotel, 4 pm. Ambassador Alunan C. Giang will present awards to the winners of the first PBAK inter-commercial bowling league.
Buffet dinner. Admission: KD5 per person. For reservations phone Sara Macarumbang 4843447; Ojie Olor - 5634200; Cora Paras - 4897536.

PBAK knock-out bowling tournament
NOV 11: 9 am to 9 pm. 300 Club. Single competition, open to men and women. Entrance fee: KD3.500 (members) and KD4 non-members. Winners will receive trophies.

BHASIN CO.

presents

"Naghmon Ki Raat"

"Sitaron Ke Saath"

Musical Extravaganza at Cinema Al-Andalus, Kuwait on

Thursday November 3 - 7 pm
Friday November 4 - 6 pm

★ **SALMA AGHA:** THE MELODY QUEEN OF INDIA - PAKISTAN
"I'll fulfil my long-awaited dream and sing to the tune of my fans in Kuwait."

★ Four-hour show of songs, lyrics and music - ghazals, Punjabi folk songs and film hits - from two countries - India and Pakistan by well-known singer and actress Salma Agha, backed by Suresh Wadkar, Sulakhana Pandit, Poonam Dhillon, Rajiv Kapoor and Dhiren Vyas.

★ See Rajiv Kapoor and Poonam Dhillon re-enact songs from their hit films on stage.

★ Dilip Kumar's favourite mimic Shahid Bijnouri entertains with surprise items

★ Singer Dhiren Vyas presents bhaksh melodium

TICKETS: BALCONY 5 | BALCONY FRONT 6 | BALCONY REAR 10, 15, 20

AVAILABLE AT:
KUWAIT: Rajiv Kapoor: 2412870
"Tamilaga Video: 2408717
"Khalayslan Video (Arabic): 2401896
Al Zahra Video: 2422443 (Arabic)

SALMA AGHA: Al-Bihar Video: 5615730
ASHA BASHA: Shantani Video: 610603
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★ **SURESH WADKAR**
The Singing Sensation of the Silver Screen Today

"DON'T MISS IT... IT'S A NITE TO REMEMBER!!!"

★ Dhiren Vyas

★ **Poonam Dhillon**

Hurry to get the best seats. All the tickets are non-refundable!

EDITORIALS

ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

When you are arguing with a fool, two fools are arguing — Anonymous.

Israeli elections

Economic woes weigh heavy on the winner

By Eileen A.H. Powell

TEL AVIV (AP): As Labour Party leader Shimon Peres walked through a crowded town market on a hand-shaking campaign tour, a leftist from the rival Likud bloc confronted him with an angry question.

"I worked at Alliance Tire for 20 years, and now I've lost my job," the man screamed. "What are you going to do about it?"

Peres, upset by hecklers, shouting back that the man should apply for unemployment.

The anonymous scene was a reminder that, although the Palestinian uprising has been the focus of Israel's election campaign, economic problems will be a major task facing whoever is in office once the electioneering ends.

Economists are warning of a possible recession, a growing crisis facing Israeli industry and a sharp rise in unemployment. Several large unions are threatening strikes.

Deficit

The economy crumpled up in the campaign last week when the government had to bail out Koor, the nation's largest industrial conglomerate, after it defaulted on a \$20-million loan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir immediately turned that into a rallying cry for an end to Labour-backed policies that traditionally have preserved jobs regardless of the cost.

"The concept of the Labour Party belongs to the past, it belongs to East Europe at the beginning of the century," said Shamir, in a speech calling for "a free economy and free enterprise."

Peres, although he has a say in the coalition government along with Shamir, responded by blaming Likud for tight money policies and high interest rates that have hampered industrial growth and moved the economy precariously close to recession.

Standoff

"Today there are 3,000 plants in distress," Peres charged in a televised debate with Shamir. "What plant can pay 30 per cent to 35 per cent interest? This entire policy rocks the economy."

How voters will respond to the rhetoric remains unclear. Hanoch Smith, an independent pollster, says surveys so far have shown "a standoff" between the two main parties on economic issues.

Peres' Labour appears more

vulnerable than Likud because the Labour-allied Histadrut Trade Union Federation owns or controls many of the ailing industries, chief among them Koor and the nation's largest insurance company.

Koor, with an annual turnover of some \$3 billion, employs more than 27,000 people and accounts for 14 per cent of Israel's industrial output.

Only a few months earlier, the Histadrut's ailing Alliance Tire and Rubber Co. northeast of Tel Aviv was put in the hands of a state-appointed receiver, and Israeli banks put up \$8 million in emergency loans to keep the company afloat.

After a three-month closure, the plant was reopened Oct 5 but 250 workers — such as the one who confronted Peres — were not recalled.

Solutions

Shamir has hammered Peres for Histadrut's role, but in fact the uneasy coalition between the two men's parties — with their opposite philosophies — has prevented the government from reaching long-term solutions to Israel's economic woes.

Ironically, economists say, Israel's current industrial problems stem in part from its success in dealing with another economic level faced when the economy came to power — inflation.

In 1984, consumer prices were rising at a record 445 per cent a year. The Labour-Likud coalition government in July 1985 enacted an "emergency stabilization programme" with wage and price freezes, strict monetary controls and tight budget policies that have brought inflation down to about 10 per cent a year.

Although the government has eased up since then, allowing limited wage and price increases, continuing high interest rates and strict exchange rate controls have squeezed businesses.

In addition, the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has cost millions of dollars in the tourist industry and other businesses, such as construction and textiles, which traditionally depend on Arab workers.

One Western-trained economist, who insisted on anonymity, predicted that the Israeli economy would grow one per cent or less in 1988, well below the government's target of 3.7 per cent and down sharply from the 5.2 per cent growth in 1987.

Peres' Labour appears more

Soviet electoral system to be overhauled

Multiple candidates but not multiple ideas

By Ann Imee

MOSCOW (AP): The long-awaited Soviet election reform calls for a choice of candidates but sharply limits what they can advocate, according to a draft election law published recently in Soviet newspapers.

"The programme of the candidate must not contradict the constitution or Soviet law," says the draft.

The Soviet constitution defines the country as a Socialist nation led by the Communist Party, and the phrase seemed to rule out other political parties while tying unaffiliated candidates to the communist system.

Campaign

Still, Soviet citizens may see something slightly akin to a Western-style election campaign for the first time next spring, as people grapple with new concepts such as competing candidates, television advertising time and a campaign staff.

The election proposal is part of a constitutional overhaul of the Soviet government proposed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev at the party conference in June. The lengthy draft laws published last week are to be debated in the media before the current legislature considers them in late November.

The draft law says candidates for the 2,250 seats in the new Congress of People's Deputies will be given time off from work to campaign, free public transportation within their district (but no taxis), and access to the state-run media. They may also ask 10 people to help them campaign.

Britain to pass new laws

Silence may not save skin

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON (AP): To critics, the British government has virtually forsaken democracy with its plan to end the right of suspects to remain silent, with impunity, under police interrogation in Northern Ireland.

But to supporters, including many retired judges, the announcement last Thursday by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government is a sensible and overdue move that will mean fewer terrorists and hardened criminals go free.

New laws, expected to be passed for Northern Ireland by January and for England and Wales by 1990, will allow a judge to order a suspect to answer police questions after arrest is an indication of guilt.

At present, courts are not allowed to take into consideration a suspect's silence — under laws dating from the 17th century and designed to protect illiterate and unsophisticated suspects from unfairly or wrongly incriminating themselves.

But government officials note that times have changed.

Target

In Northern Ireland, where the Irish Republican Army is the main target of the proposed law, police are often confronted by guerrilla suspects trained in sitting tight, staring at a wall through days of interrogation or resting with their heads down to avoid eye contact with

Traditionally Soviet elections have had only one Communist Party candidate for each position, so campaigning was limited to a biography and a few desultory meet-the-candidate nights. Election officials obtained 99 per cent voter participation by persuading busy citizens to have a family member take their identification to the polls and vote on their behalf.

The draft also includes a requirement that candidates for territorial districts be nominated by at least 500 people from a nominee's workplace.

The laws could deal a blow to fledgling political opposition groups such as the Democratic Union, which could be specifically barred from participation since it seeks to repeal the section of the Soviet constitution that grants a monopoly to the Communist Party.

Pretel

Gorbachev has indicated he would prefer party members in government posts as a way of streamlining the current parallel systems of Communist Party and government bureaucrats.

The Armenian groups advocating the transfer of the small Nagorno-Karabakh region from Azerbaijan to Armenian control also may be barred, since the constitution requires Azerbaijan's agreement to change its boundaries.

However, the reform law seems to open wide possibilities for groups with broad backing, such as the Nationalistic People's Front organisations in the Baltic Republics, which have drawn as many as 100,000 people to their rallies. These associations, in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia,

have won official approval by advocating not just cultural freedom but also economic reforms akin to those of Gorbachev.

Immunity

The People's Front of Estonia and the Lithuanian restructuring group both have said they plan to put forward candidates.

The draft law also gives candidates complete immunity from arrest and prosecution without approval of the Central Election Commission, a provision that a legal expert writing in recent Ogonyok magazine said is necessary to ensure deputies against unjust persecution.

"Imagine an unprotected deputy controls the prosecutor's office, exposes illegalities, tries to fight the mafia, and courageously criticises the police and prosecutors at a session of the council," said A.N. Yakovlev, a professor of law at the Academy of Sciences.

"This cannot be a reality, because tomorrow he will be arrested on trumped-up charges. And he will have nobody to protect him."

However, in the same article, Yakovlev said the entire constitutional and election reform will leave the deputies powerless as long as the purse-strings remain in the hands of bureaucrats.

Reform

The constitutional reform calls for creation of a new Congress of People's Deputies that will meet once a year and elect an unspecified number of members to the Supreme Soviet legislature. The congress will also elect the president for a five-year term.

I WANT DEMOCRACY



By Rushworth M. Kidder

WASHINGTON: On balance, the Bush-Dukakis debate was a disappointment. Why? The two men proved knowledgeable about a range of issues, expressed themselves well, made no great blunders, looked presidential, and had moments of wit and fervour. And that's what it takes to get elected.

But what does it take to govern?

On that very point, the debate exposed one of the saddest flaws in the American electoral system. It showed, once again, that the qualities needed to win a seat in relation to the qualities needed to lead.

If you doubt that, get out your videotape of the debate. Then compare what you see with a list of leadership traits on which, I suspect, most of us could agree:

Vision and long-term thinking. Real leaders see beyond the near-term, bottom-line horizon. They live in constant relation to the future. Finding significance in details others ignore, spotting anomalies in the routine, they use their insight to locate far-reaching trends and assess dimly perceived probabilities.

Consensus

Relation of part to whole. Leaders, aware of context, search out the bigger picture. Never mind in specialties, they are generalists who seek lateral connections among ideas, institutions, and individuals.

Building consensus. Leaders aim at forward movement, which implies unity of action. So they seek to bring together the different constituencies they serve by creating a sense of trust, intercommunication, and reliability.

By Christopher Connell

WASHINGTON (AP): Gray-haired veterans of Harry Truman's 1948 presidential campaign celebrated anew the triumph the experts said was impossible, but offered scant hope to Democrats looking for a repeat in 1988.

They hailed Truman's surprising victory at Wednesday night's reunion at the National Press Club, where they gathered to watch a television documentary on "the great upset of '48."

Thomas E. Dewey, the governor of New York, was so confident of victory and so far ahead in the polls he didn't begin campaigning until Sept 19. He skirted issues, prompting reporters to speculate that his middle initial stood for "elusive."

Dewey's confidence was such that he "had been negotiating the purchase of a suit to be inaugurated in," recalled author Robert J. Donovan, who covered the race for the New York Herald Tribune.

Truman, a one-time haberdasher, had inherited the Oval Office when Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945. But the Democratic Party was splintered, with Henry Wallace running on Truman's left and Strom Thurmond, then governor of South Carolina, on his right.

Helpless

The incumbent's campaigning got off to a hapless start, with Truman addressing a half-empty hall in Omaha, Nebraska, dedicating an airport to the wrong person and pronouncing Josef Stalin "a decent fellow."

But Truman also relentlessly

Bush-Dukakis debate was a disappointment

Careful listening. Good leaders are good listeners, a quality requiring humility, stillness, and poise. Always seeking to learn, they never assume that their present knowledge is complete or their status above correction.

Sound judgment of character. Leaders don't do everything, and so must delegate. That means they must select able lieutenants, some of whom will be perfect for every task, but each of whom will bring outstanding strengths. So leaders must be good at casting, filling each role with the right choice.

Awareness of nuance. Mature leaders don't reduce issues to black-and-white simplicity. Nearly everything is a bit gray around the edges. Information is almost always incomplete, and reliable generalities are rare, indeed.

Teachers

Empowering others. Real leaders are always teachers, showing others how to take responsibilities and achieve their own successes. Less interested in their own glory than in the light they reflect onto others, they inspire autonomy, not dependence.

So what about the debate? Did it have a sense of long-range card-carrying liberalism or an Iran-Contra taint? Did a big picture emerge from bickering over the pledge of allegiance? Can you build consensus by savaging those with whom you disagree? Do careful listeners ignore moderators who remind them

that their time is up? Does a sound judge of character dismiss out of hand the years of experience that brought the opponent to the top of his party? Does mature, nuanced thinking content itself with one-liners about the clarity of Boston Harbour or the branding of women seeking abortion as criminals? Does an embarrassing drumbeat of the first-person pronoun — "I, the, me" — encourage independence among followers?

No in every case.

Cleopatra

Yet it made good television: Sparks flew, supporters clapped and cheered, personalities flared, eyes asserted themselves. What did it add up to? A couple of grown men of exceptional talent, stamina, and experience behaving toward each other as they would never behave — could never afford to behave — if they actually held positions of leadership in the real world.

And that will be the acid test. The real world awaits one of these candidates in a few short months. It's a demanding place, where problems are complex, global, creeping, and unresponsive to the quick fix. Its ethics is unravelling. Its population is hurting. Its environment is caving in. Its children are crying out for education. Its weaponry is outrunning both budgets and common sense. And the world is pleading for leadership from the nation that still stands as the beacon of the free world.

The Christian Science Monitor.

A dangerous way to travel in Philippines

By Miguel C. Suarez

MANILA (AP): Sea transport is essential to the Philippines, a nation of islands. But investigators say ship passengers regularly are put at risk by faulty crew training, poor radio and navigation equipment, and inadequate government regulation.

Congressional studies show that Philippine shipowners and government regulatory agencies pay little attention to public safety despite frequent accidents, including the Oct 24 sinking of the Dona Marilyn, that make sea travel here among the most dangerous in the world.

The House of Representatives noted in a recent report that most of the nation's 553 ports were designed to handle cargo and none has a passenger terminal.

"Largely a sea-faring people living in an archipelago, Filipinos rightfully expect a government attentive to the needs of sea travel," the Senate said in a separate report last May. "Instead, they find a government disorganised in its treatment of sea travel and the shipping industry."

Investigations

The two reports followed separate investigations by the two chambers into last December's collision of the Dona Paz, an overloaded ferry and an oil tanker. More than 3,000 people are believed to have perished.

Oct 24 sinking of the Dona Marilyn, sister ship of the Dona Paz, showed nothing had changed. Despite pledges by Sulpicio Lines, owner of both ships, and the authorities to enforce rules on manifesting passengers, neither knew the number of people

aboard the Dona Marilyn. The coast guard recorded 739 passengers. Sulpicio Lines claimed it manifested 471 passengers but could produce a document with only 421 names.

Sulpicio president and general manager Carlos Go raised the figure later to 451 passengers and 66 crewmen, saying the ship reduced to short the exact number aboard hours after the vessel left Manila for the central Philippine port of Tacloban.

By Sulpicio's count, almost 70 people were not entered in the ship's manifest. But Manila newspapers reported Friday that at least 77 of the survivors were not manifested.

President Corason Aquino has ordered an investigation into the sinking.

Commodore Pro Garrido, commander of the Philippine Coast Guard, which clears commercial ships for sailing, said Dona Marilyn was allowed to sail because "the weather was clear in Manila."

Previous warnings by the government's weather service showed that the ship's destination was in typhoon Ruby's path. But Garrido said nothing in maritime regulations prevents a vessel from sailing if there is bad weather at its destination.

Congressional investigations of the Dona Paz disaster showed that virtually everything was wrong with the Philippine shipping industry. And they laid most of the blame on government neglect and apathy.

Both reports said that not only was there a shortage of ships, but communications equipment and navigational aids also were obsolete and personnel poorly trained.

Yugoslavia's 'Wild West' in turmoil

the explosive weddings for which the region is famous. Groom and guests often fire machineguns as part of the revelry.

Even more shocking to the tender-hearted are such traditions as the Kotor rooster shooting festival in which marksmen blast away at fowl tied to rafts in the Bay of Kotor on the Montenegrin coast.

Montenegro's poverty is reflected in the streets of Niksic where shabbily dressed unemployed youths hang menacingly around street corners and bars.

Asked why he drinks himself into a stupor every day, a young Montenegrin said: "What else is there for me to do. I don't have a job. And even if I did I wouldn't have enough money to live on."

Another said: "The only way to get good money is to go abroad."

At the height of the October turmoil, teenagers tried to rob a Yugoslav news photographer at gunpoint. Many of the protesters were armed with handguns tucked into their belts.

The Yugoslav economic crisis, including 217 per cent inflation, crumbling living standards and wildcat strikes, is felt acutely in Montenegro, the smallest and poorest of the country's six constituent republics, sited along the Albanian border.

More than 110,000 of the republic's population of 600,000

people live below the poverty level, according to official data.

One in four Montenegrin workers has no job and monthly pay in the region averages a meagre \$80, little more than half the Yugoslav average.

The Montenegrins' harsh and rocky terrain protected them from the onslaughts of the Ottoman Turks who had occupied neighbouring Serbia for 500 years.

By resisting the Ottoman invasion, the Maverick little Kingdom of Montenegro became a bastion of Christianity. It often played a pivotal role in conflicts between such great powers as Russia and Turkey.

Hospitality

Yugoslavs say that Montenegrins are known for three things: pride, machismo and hospitality.

"They'll empty out their cupboards and every last bottle of wine to make a stranger feel welcome," a British tourist said.

The use of the paramilitary to quell unrest is unprecedented in Yugoslavia since special forces were sent to Kosovo in 1981 to contain Albanian nationalist riots there.

A state of emergency was declared in Titograd, confidence votes were called for all Montenegrin political bodies and students and workers held mass protests.

Another 1948 unlikely this year

pummeled the "do-nothing" Republican Congress, voted the Taft-Hartley bill to shore up labour support, appealed to farmers and stood fast for civil rights.

Truman picked up an endorsement from a movie actor named Ronald Reagan, president of the Screen Actors Guild, who said in a radio ad he was "more than a little impatient with those promises the Republicans made before they got control of Congress a couple of years ago."

So daunting was Dewey's lead that the Roper Organization did not bother to survey after early September.

"The polls were completely wrong," said Eric Sevareid, then a CBS Radio reporter, who recalls the big crowds that turned out as Truman's train covered 31,000 miles (50,000 kms) across America.

"We began to think, 'something is going on here,' but none of us had enough guts to go bet even at 9-1," said Sevareid.

Clark Clifford, Truman's counsel, recalled that if someone didn't spontaneously shout "Give 'em hell, Harry!" in the first minute of Truman's speeches, the campaign staff would dispatch someone to do the job.

"It was called priming the pump," said Clifford.

After the severe-looking Dewey was ridiculed by tart-tongued Alice Roosevelt Longworth as "the little man on the wedding cake," campaign manager Herbert Brownell urged the New York governor to shave off his mustache.

But Mrs Dewey said no. "She thought that was trimming his sails for political purposes," Brownell told the documentary-makers.

Newsweek magazine canvassed 50 top political writers, and every one picked Dewey. Truman laughed it off, saying he knew all 50 and "not one of them has enough sense to pound sand in a rat hole."

Lead

On election night (Nov 2, 1948, NBC Radio announcer H.V. Kaltenborn assured Americans that despite an early lead for Truman, Dewey would prevail "when the outlying districts are reported."

When editors at the Chicago Tribune heard that broadcast, they ordered the presses to roll with the headline, "Dewey defeats Truman" — and created a collector's item that Truman held up in jubilation the next day after his 2 million-vote victory.

Is there a lesson in all this for the 1988 race, when most polls now point to a big lead for George Bush over Michael Dukakis?

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Biggest merger ever between two non-oil US companies

Kraft agrees to \$13.1b buyout by Philip Morris

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, (AP): Kraft Inc. said it has agreed to a \$13.1 billion buyout by Philip Morris Cos. Inc., apparently ending a short but intense bistic takeover fight in the biggest merger ever between two non-oil US companies.

In a joint statement issued yesterday, the two food giants said they reached a definitive agreement in which Philip Morris would boost its outstanding \$90 a share tender offer to \$106 for each of Kraft's outstanding shares.

If completed, the merger would be second in size only to the \$13.4 billion acquisition of Gulf Oil Corp. by what is now Chevron Corp., in 1984.

Still pending is a \$20.3 billion buyout proposal by the investment firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co. for food and tobacco giant RJR Nabisco Inc.

Kraft shares closed at \$95.50, up \$2 a share, on Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. Philip Morris closed down 25 cents at \$94.75 a share.

The agreement comes just five days after Kraft, which is based in Glenview, Illinois, said it would negotiate with Philip Morris only if the tobacco and consumer products company raised its initial \$90 a share offer to equal the value of a defensive restructuring proposed by Kraft.

Kraft on Oct 23 rejected Philip Morris' \$90 offer as inadequate, and unveiled a restructuring it said would pay its shareholders \$110 a share in cash and securities, but also would heap \$12.4 billion in new debt on the company.

"Our shareholders are receiving full value, and this merger is the best possible outcome for our employees, customers and the communities in which we operate," stated John Richman, Kraft chairman and chief executive.

Hamish Maxwell, chairman and chief executive of Philip Morris, stated his company believed the merger would create "a US-based food company that will compete more effectively in

world food markets. "Kraft's products provide an excellent complement to our existing product lines and positions us to capitalise on marketing opportunities worldwide."

Those products include some of the best known foods on US supermarket shelves, including Philadelphia cream cheese, Miracle Whip salad dressing, Sealtest and Breyer's ice creams and Velveeta cheese spread.

Philip Morris products include Miller Beer, brands in its General Foods unit, such as Maxwell House Coffee, Jell-o and Kool-Aid, and tobacco products such as Marlboro, Parliament and Benson and Hedges cigarettes.

In a telephone interview, Maxwell said his company already had \$12 billion in bank loan financing in place, which combined with cash on hand was enough to complete the buyout.

He said Philip Morris had no plans to sell any major Kraft assets to raise cash for making

the debt payments and said the cash flow of the combined companies should be sufficient for debt service.

Maxwell also said that despite the enormous costs of paying off the huge debt, Philip Morris was expecting "good improvement over this year" in its earnings for 1989 and 1990.

The tender offer is to expire at midnight Nov 15 unless extended. The deal is subject to a majority of Kraft shares being tendered and federal antitrust clearance being given.

Maxwell said officials of both companies met on Friday in Chicago after making contacts to determine whether they could reach an agreement on a buyout price, and an agreement in principle was reached that night. The Kraft board of directors approved the buyout offer in a meeting on Sunday in New York, he said.

Richman and up to two other present members of the Kraft board of directors were expected to join the Philip Morris board of

directors, the release stated. Richman also was to be nominated as a vice chairman, responsible for plans and programmes aimed at maximising benefits from the joining of Kraft and General Foods.

Offer

Philip Morris' buyout offer had come amid an unprecedented frenzy of multibillion takeover bids in mid-October, including the RJR Nabisco offer, a \$5.23 billion hostile bid for Pillsbury Co. by Britain's Grand Metropolitan PLC, and a \$1.4 billion bid for West Point-Pepperell Inc. by rival textile maker Farley Inc.

The defensive restructuring that Kraft proposed after rejecting Philip Morris' initial offer had been viewed with scepticism by a number of industry analysts and takeover pros, many of whom believed it was largely a ploy to prompt a higher buyout offer.

If it undertook the plan, Kraft would have increased its debt tenfold, likely forcing the com-

pany to sell some of its core food businesses in order to pay down the billions in new debt.

Kraft has been restructuring for several years in an effort to shed its non-food operations.

In 1986, the company formed Premark International Inc. to spin off its consumer products operations. With the \$1.8 billion sale of its Duracell batteries unit this summer to a management group led by Kohlberg Kravis, Kraft returned to its roots as a food and food services concern.

Philip Morris, for its part, has been attempting to reduce its earnings dependence on the profitable but undependable tobacco business. As part of that strategy, it acquired General Foods, the nation's biggest food processor for \$5.7 billion in 1985.

The combination of Kraft and General Foods would produce about \$20 billion in annual revenue, making Philip Morris the world's second-biggest food company after Switzerland's Nestle SA, which had revenue of about \$28 billion last year.

World Business Summary

Yugoslavia's inflation hits record 236.3pc

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct 31, (AP): Yugoslavia's consumer index in October rose by 19.1 per cent over September's mark, and annual inflation reached a record 236.3 per cent, the Federal Statistics Bureau announced today. The rapid rise of inflation in the second half of this year was due to massive price hikes after the government introduced an economic austerity programme at the end of May which also limited wages and devalued the national currency, the dinar by 23.9 per cent. The programme, designed to cope with Europe's highest inflation over the long term, lifted controls for about 60 per cent of goods and services which had been the subject of a price freeze since last November. The surge of inflation in October was mostly due to sharp increases in the prices of "vital staples and services affecting living standards," such as electricity, meat and bread, the bureau said. The unpopular austerity measures contributed to a further decline in living standards, which have fallen by half since 1980. Labour unrest also increased. A fresh wave of strikes and massive demonstrations hit this Communist country after the programme was implemented, as hundreds of thousands of people demanded higher wages and changes in the leadership. The government and the International Monetary Fund, which has helped in designing the austerity programme, have set an increase target of no more than 95 per cent for inflation by year's end.

The Statistics Bureau said, however, that inflation in October already reached 173.4 per cent when measured against December last year. An IMF mission is currently in Belgrade for its mid-term review of Yugoslavia's economy to establish how well the government was implementing the austerity programme.

Subroto to visit Norway

OSLO, Oct 31, (Reuters): OPEC Secretary-General Subroto is to visit Norway tomorrow and oil analysts said they expect him to try to persuade Oslo to keep supporting the organisation by restraining its North Sea oil production. Subroto, of Indonesia, will hold talks with Oil Minister Arne Oeien, government sources said. Norway, Western Europe's biggest oil producer after Britain, introduced a 7.5 per cent cut in planned production growth in February 1987. But Oeien has threatened to drop the cut unless OPEC restores internal discipline to boost weak prices. "There will certainly be an appeal to Norway to stay with the cut," said Geoff Pynes of Phillips and Drew in London. "Norway has an important psychological role to play." Oeien said Subroto had requested the visit in the middle of last week. It will be his first to Norway since he took office in July. "OPEC is about to have a critical meeting (on Nov 21 in Vienna)," Oeien told Reuters. "It is natural for (OPEC) to make contact before that, so that they know what reactions they can expect." OPEC is hoping to solve problems of huge overproduction by some organisations members, which has depressed crude prices and threatened a repeat of the 1986 oil price collapse. Oeien said he would not be surprised if Subroto visited other countries, such as Mexico, before the November gathering. Mexico has set some crude export limits in support of OPEC. "OPEC is increasingly looking for support to non-OPEC states," Phillips and Drew's Pynes said. "If Norway were to give it up, the chances of getting others into line would be very slim. Norway has, in that sense, a key role."

UAE deficit budget approved

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Oct 31, (AP): The United Arab Emirates today announced its federal budget for 1988 with a deficit of 1,835 billion dirhams (\$500 million). The UAE cabinet approved a budget with an outlay of 14,255 billion dirhams (\$3,884 billion) against revenues estimated at 12,420 billion dirhams (\$3,384 billion), cabinet officials said. The \$500-million deficit represented a slight improvement from the 2,766 billion dirhams (\$753 million) deficit of the preceding year. The UAE is a federation of seven emirates. The federal budget is financed by 50 per cent of the oil revenues of the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm Al Quwain. Most of the funds come from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the biggest oil producers. The UAE is a member of the 13-nation oil organisation, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The oil-rich Gulf state has been suffering from budget deficits since 1982, due to the falling trend in oil prices. This year's budget outlay was reduced by 166 million dirhams (\$45.23 million) as compared to the 14,421 billion dirhams (\$3,929 billion) of 1987.

Omani oil minister flies to Iran for oil talks

BAHRAIN, Oct 31, (Reuters): Omani Oil Minister Said Bin Ahmed Al Shanfari flew to Iran today to discuss ways of restoring stability to world oil markets, the Omani News Agency said.

The agency said Shanfari and his Iranian counterpart, Gholamreza Agazadeh, would discuss resolutions taken at a meeting of oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Riyadh on Oct 16.

Shanfari will "discuss the situation in the world oil market and ways of co-operation between OPEC and non-OPEC states to restore stability to the oil market and prices in the interest of all," the Omani News Agency said.

Output GCC ministers called for a higher OPEC output ceiling to include Iran on the understanding that all OPEC members stick to their quotas.

Tehran rejected the new production pact setting OPEC output at 17.429 million barrels per day (BPD) because it would give Iraq quota parity with Iran.

OPEC's present output ceiling is 15.06 million BPD but Iraq is excluded because it rejects any quota less than Iran's.

The GCC economic and military alliance groups OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates with non-OPEC producers Bahrain and Oman.

Shanfari will deliver a message to Iranian President Ali Khamenei from Sultan Qaboos Bin Said on ways of cementing bilateral ties, the agency said.

China hopes to boost trade ties with Cuba

MEXICO CITY, Oct 31, (AP): Cuba and China, poised for a "spectacular increase" in trade, will show off exports at trade fairs in Havana and Beijing for the first time this year, the official Cuban news agency reported yesterday.

The Peoples Republic of China this week will display potential exports — from fine crafts items to heavy industrial goods — at the international fair in Havana, a Prensa Latina report monitored in Mexico City said.

It is the first time that China has participated in the fair, a major economic event in Cuba that includes products from 24 countries, Prensa Latina said.

Call to shelve planned price reforms

Leading Soviet economist urges military spending cuts

MOSCOW, Oct 31, (Reuters): A leading Soviet economist has urged the government to cut military spending, and shelve planned price reforms of the kind which proved counterproductive in Poland.

"Our economy is sick," Stanislav Shatalin, a member of the Academy of Sciences, said in an interview published yesterday, warning that Soviet living standards had already fallen in real terms in the last two years.

He urged the government to learn from Poland's experience and postpone a price reform, planned for the start of the 1990s and expected to slash subsidies on food and other basic items.

At the same time, military spending should be cut if the government wanted to balance its budget and borrow from the West to build up production of

cars and other consumer goods.

"The new economic mechanism has not yet formed and in the present conditions it is a naive and dangerous occupation to pull it by such a thin and sensitive thread as retail prices," he told Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya.

It would also be difficult to honour pledges to compensate everyone fully for the price rises, he said.

"In Poland, a sharp increase in prices matched with payment of compensation had exactly the opposite result to the one they expected. The stimulus to work became even weaker."

In his outspoken critique of planned economic reform Shatalin said the government should curb defence spending if it wants to cut a 1989 budget deficit which has been officially forecast at 36 billion roubles (\$59 billion).

In the meantime, it should borrow substantially from the West and put the money not into buying goods but into importing Western technology to help produce cars, electronics and other consumer goods here, he said.

Goods

The goods produced would help soak up the 65-80 billion roubles (\$105-130 billion) of purchasing power which current consumer goods production is unable to satisfy.

Provided economic reform continued, this would also raise the competitiveness of the Soviet economy which, in turn, would help it to repay the debts.

"Many of our economists view the forthcoming reform of prices — especially retail prices — differently than they did two years ago," Shatalin said. He too

had shifted his views.

The government should press ahead with wholesale price reform, but wait for further reforms to bite before trying to raise retail prices, he said.

Judging by articles and letters in the Soviet press, concern has been growing among the public for whom the Kremlin's perestroika restructuring programme has so far brought no improvements in living standards.

Consumption

Shatalin said consumption had actually fallen by an annual one per cent over the past two years if an allowance was made for inflation, which Soviet economists have recently begun to admit is a problem.

In the five years to 1986, it had been growing by an average one per cent or so, he said.

Stock-trading system improved since crash, says US SEC chief

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, (Reuters): The head of the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) said yesterday the chance of another stock market crash had been reduced but not eliminated by improvements in the stock-trading system.

David Ruder, whose agency regulates US securities trading, said information flow and trade execution enhancements, coupled with recent automatic procedures for halting trading during extreme volatility, had reduced the chances of a sharp sell-off like the one that occurred on Oct 19, 1987.

But the possibility of a crash still exists, he added.

"The only danger I would see would be a great, sudden rise in price coupled by a collective decision somehow by institutional investors to sell because they think the market is too high," Ruder said in a television interview.

"I don't see that the market is artificially high today," he said in the interview via satellite from

Frankfurt, West Germany, where he was meeting bankers and stock exchange officials.

Ruder said eliminating the disparate tax treatment on interest and dividends, as some countries have done, may help companies operate better and reduce the number of takeovers.

Companies can deduct from their tax bill the interest they pay to holders of bonds, including those that are used to finance mergers, but may not deduct the dividends they pay out.

"There is some pressure and some good to come out of a system where you do not distinguish between dividends and debt in terms of how a company is owned," he said.

But Ruder reaffirmed his opposition to imposing new government restrictions on corporate takeovers, saying mergers are beneficial to society.

Two recent merger attempts on Wall Street include the largest corporate takeover bid ever, in which Kohlberg Kravis Roberts

and Company offered \$20.3 billion for RJR Nabisco Inc. and Philip Morris Companies Inc's offer of \$11.5 billion for Kraft Inc.

"The shareholders of these companies have benefited by the premiums that they are getting, and that money is used by those shareholders and put back into the market," Ruder said.

Interviewed on the same programme, Theodore Forstmann of Forstmann, Little and Company, an active participant in many takeovers, said there had been "massive excess" in the merger arena, but he opposed tighter government controls.

Goodyear Tyre and Rubber chairman Robert Mercer, whose company has fought off a takeover attempt, said the recent wave of giant mergers was out of control.

"I think the whole process right now is obscene," he said. Mercer said he would favour more state regulation to restrict takeovers, but opposes stronger federal controls.

Maxwell to buy Airline Guides

NEW YORK, Oct 31, (Reuters): British media tycoon Robert Maxwell yesterday announced his first major US publishing deal, a \$750-million agreement to buy most of Dun and Bradstreet's Official Airlines Guides (OAG) division.

The division will be acquired by a newly-formed Pergamon Group Company. Maxwell and Dun and Bradstreet said in a joint statement they expected the sale to be completed by year's end.

The new company will be traded as Maxwell Official Airline Guides and include OAG's electronic information on airline schedules and its magazines relating to the travel industry. These include Frequent Flier, Pocket Flying Guide and Travel Age.

Dun and Bradstreet also said it granted Pergamon an option to buy Thomas Cook Travel USA, an American travel agency group with 60 regional offices in the United States. Dun and Bradstreet bought it from Midland Bank in 1985.

Maxwell said in the statement that "OAG is the world's leading information and related services

provider to the travel industry."

Maxwell, a Czechoslovakian-born socialist millionaire, owns the Maxwell Communication Corp, one of Europe's largest publishing empires and has been seeking for nearly two years to expand his media network into the United States.

It said its OAG division, which includes Thomas Cook, had an operating income of about \$65 million on revenue of about \$100 million in the year ending Dec 31, 1987.

Extensive corporate borrowing could pose problems for economy

Takeover mania continues to fuel stock market

NEW YORK, Oct 31, (UPI): Takeover mania continued to fuel the stock market this week, although the recent excitement surrounding corporate mergers and acquisitions has begun to show signs of fatigue.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 9.06 on Friday, closed the week at 2149.89. For the week, the blue-chip index fell 33.61 points.

The biggest day of the week was on Thursday when the Dow fell 24.35 points.

Analysts attributed the sharp drop mainly to two things: A proposal made on Wednesday by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, asking the Senate Banking Committee to change the tax law to discourage corporate borrowing, and First Boston Corp's postponement on Thursday of a major junk bond offering.

Borrowing Greenspan said extensive corporate borrowing could pose problems for the economy, especially in the event of a recession, if companies saw their incomes decline and could not make their debt payments.

First Boston announced it would delay pricing the \$1.5

billion offering of Federated Department Stores junk bonds, which would provide long-term funding for Campeau Corp's acquisition of the company earlier this year.

The price decline suggested to some analysts that First Boston was having trouble attracting investors.

But by Friday, analysts said investors' concerns over financing had eased.

"(Friday) was very impressive in that stocks were able to regroup after Thursday's bloodbath," said Al Goldman, a market strategist with A.G. Edwards and Sons in St Louis.

"The main thing was the aggressive buying of General Motors based on impressive earnings," referring to the automaker's \$839 million third-quarter earnings compared with \$812.3 million in third-quarter 1987.

"It was good to see investment buying rather than just game playing in the takeover stocks," Goldman said. "If we saw more of this, I would be less concerned about the prospects of the market being able to go meaningfully higher from here."

For the week, Goldman said there was a "continuation of a

nine-week-old rally" that should slowly continue as long as Vice President George Bush remains the front runner through the presidential campaign.

Activity

"I think the market's activity has rattled the cages of a lot of people," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "People are becoming more aware of the darker side of the acquisition business."

Broad market indicators also fell this week. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 2.63 to 156.79. Standard and Poor's 500-stock index fell 5.13 to close the week at 278.53.

Declines led advances 1,195-688 among the 2,157 issues traded. Big Board volume totalled 850,126,070 shares, compared with 853,142,590 last week and 1.41 billion a year ago.

On the NYSE trading floor this week, RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 8 1/4 to 85. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co., the private New York investment firm, on Thursday launched its \$90-a-share, \$20.3 billion takeover bid for the tobacco and food giant. Meanwhile, a group of RJR Nabisco

executives, led by chief executive officer F. Ross Johnson, said that Salomon Brothers Inc. would join their other financial backers, Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., in developing a proposal to buy the company, raising the likelihood of a bidding war.

Kraft followed, up 4 1/2 to 96 1/2. Pinnacle West was third, off 1/2 to 17 1/4.

AT&T was up 3/8 to end the week at 28. IBM was off 3/8 to 120 3/4.

Among the other active blue chips this week, Sears was up 1 to 43 5/8. General Motors was up 6 7/8 to 83 7/8 and General Electric was off 1 3/8 to 43 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, the Amex market value index fell 4.32 to close at 301.75, while National Association of Securities Dealers index fell 5.79 to end at 382.80.

Declines topped advances 528-289 among 1,054 issues traded on the Amex. Volume totalled 44,819,680 shares, compared with 45,283,255 traded a week earlier and 103,240,445 traded in the same week a year earlier.

Amdahl led the Amex actives, off 1 to 19 7/8.

TVS Electronics. Part of the Rs. 900 crore TVS group. Now in the fastest growing industry — computer peripherals. With the technical backing of the world's leading collaborators to give you products on par with the world's best. No gestation period — TVSE is already catering to impressive clients like WIPRO & DCM, among others. TVS Electronics. The name spells business success.



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ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS

- A TVS group company
- Computer peripherals industry — fastest growing
- No gestation period — commercial production commenced
- Best international collaborations
- Vast export potential
- Listing at all major stock exchanges
- Tax benefits — 80CC, 80L, 80M and Wealth Tax exemptions

INVESTORS CONFERENCE:

Hotel Meridien Kuwait Wed. Nov. 2, 1988 hrs.

BANKER: Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait



ISSUE OPENS ON NOV. 7, 1988

LONDON
(Alpha Stocks)

NAME	LAST	208/0
ABBEY LIFE	284/0	
ADT LTD	133/0	
ALD LYONS	477/0	
ALSTRAD	205/0	
ARGYLL GP	177/0	
ASDA GP	152/0	
BAA	283/0	
BTR	292/0	
BAT INDS	469/0	
BARCLAYS	413/0	
BASS	808/0	
BEAZER	180/0	
BECHAMS	477/0	
BEINFORD	410/0	
BICC PLC	380/0	
BLUE ARRY	98/0	
BLUE CIRC	452/0	
BUC GP	430/0	
BOOTS CO	224/0	
BPI INDS	266/0	
BR CROWN	243/0	
BR AEROSP	491/0	
BR GAS RG	165/0	
BR GAS RT	164/0	
BR LANC	350/0	
B.P.	243/0	
B.P.P.	142/0	
BR TELCOM	246/0	
BURMAN OL	567/0	
BURTON	207/0	
CABLETEL	402/0	
CADWYLLS	376/0	
COATS VIT	180/0	
COMW INT	334/0	
COOKSON	281/0	
COURTAULD	299/0	
DALGETT	335/0	
DIXONS	147/0	
ENG CHINA	501/0	
ENTER OIL	577/0	
FKI BARCK	137/0	
FERRANTI	96/0	
FISONS	255/0	
GATEWAY	170/0	
GEN ACCIO	870/0	
GEN ELEC	176/0	
GLAXO	121/0	
GLAXO	332/0	
GLOBE	147/0	
GLYNED	294/0	
GUARD NYL	186/0	
GULF	331/0	
GUINNESS	340/0	
HARRISON A	662/0	
HARRISON C	149/0	
HARRISON D	641/0	
HARRISON E	562/0	
HILLSDOWN	68/0	
ICI	048/0	

LONDON
(Beta Stocks)

NAME	CLOSE	OPEN
2ND ALLICE	756/0	756/0
600 GROUP	122/0	122/0
A.AHER TS	363/0	364/0
A.B.ELECT	464/0	464/0
A.S.V.MLD	184/0	187/0
AAB KENT	87/0	88/0
AAH HLD	266/0	265/0
AARONSON	123/0	123/0
ADDISON	39/0	39/0
ADREST	344/0	345/0
ALEX WRMV	173/0	175/0
ALEXON	350/0	350/0
ALCO COLL	129/0	130/0
ALLO IR B	249/0	247/0
ALLO LON	133/0	132/0
ALLO PLUT	69/0	70/0
ALLIANCE	848/0	848/0
AMER DAY	52/0	52/0
AMEC	355/0	352/0
AMER TST	134/0	135/0
AMERSHAM	559/0	560/0
AM LNTIC	254/0	254/0
ANGLIA TV	206/0	206/0
ANSCAP	82/0	82/0
APPLIETOR	464/0	462/0
APV PLC	131/0	132/0
ASHLEY LA	113/0	113/0
ATWOODS	325/0	325/0
AUST REED	370/0	370/0
AUTO SECS	271/0	271/0
AUTEL PLC	108/0	108/0
AVIS EUR	341/0	340/0
AVON RUBB	703/0	703/0
B.M.JENILL	190/0	191/0
BAILL JAP	451/0	452/0
BAILL SNI	77/0	78/0
BALROD (V)	234/0	234/0
BANK IRE	247/0	247/0
BANKER IT	75/0	76/0
BARKER DO	122/0	123/0
BARRY DEV	187/0	188/0
BAYNES C.	28/0	29/0
BBA GROUP	177/0	178/0
BEAR B.H.T	4/0	4/0
BEAR BND	11/0	11/0
BEATTIE J	157/0	158/0
BEJAN GP	202/0	204/0
BELHAVEN	51/0	52/0
BELLWAY	242/0	243/0
BENROSE	226/0	226/0
BENLONK	53/0	53/0
BERKELEY	275/0	275/0
BHAM MINT	445/0	442/0
BHM GROUP	102/0	103/0
BK OF SCO	355/0	356/0
BLK LDC 2	13/0	13/0
BUNNETT +	33/0	32/0
BORG HAS	254/0	253/0
BOOTHING	167/0	168/0

World Indices

INDEX	LATEST	1/PREV-DAYS/2	PREV-OR	PREV-YR
FT 300 IND	1501.7	1508.9	1502.6	1476.5
FT 500 SHR	0	1053.4	1053.4	1037.3
FT 1000 SHR	0	967.24	963.84	946.27
FT 1000 SEC	0	89.31	89.27	87.82
FT ALL IND	0	166.6	167.0	162.1
FT NINES F	0	557.28	549.83	556.93
FT OIL	0	1741.5	1733.8	1765.2
FT MLD QLG	133.17	133.06	133.24	125.62
FT MLD STG	111.64	111.39	112.23	110.62
FT MLD LOC	118.23	118.10	118.30	116.01

London Stock Market Report

U.K. STOCKS DROPT LOWER AS WALL STREET DECLINES
LONDON, OCT 31, REUTER - EQUITIES DECLINED IN LATE AFTERNOON TRADING AFTER A LOWER OPENING ON WALL STREET, AND AT 1530 GHT THE FTSE 100 WAS A NET 11.8 POINTS DOWN AT 1,546.6 AFTER OPENING SLIGHTLY FIRMER AT 1,559.1.
DEALERS SAID STOCK PRICES WERE VULNERABLE TO A FALL BECAUSE MOST OPERATORS WERE HAPPY TO KEEP OUT OF THE MARKET AHEAD OF TUESDAY'S AUTUMN STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, NIGEL LAWSON.
"VOLUME HAS BEEN MUCH LOWER TODAY THAN OF LATE BECAUSE OF LAWSON'S SPEECH TOMORROW, SO THERE WAS LITTLE RESISTANCE TO GOING DOWN AFTER WALL STREET'S EARLY FALL," ONE TRADER SAID.
LAWSON'S STATEMENT IS DUE AT 1530 GHT ON TUESDAY AND TRADITIONALLY COVERS GOVERNMENT SPENDING, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND GROWTH FORECASTS.
TRADERS EXPECT LAWSON TO REITERATE HIS DESIRE TO SEE U.K. INTEREST RATES REMAIN HIGH TO CURB INFLATIONARY PRESSURE, SOMETHING WHICH WOULD BE WELL RECEIVED BY THE MARKET.
"THE VAST MAJORITY OF PEOPLE ARE RESIGNED TO INTEREST RATES REMAINING HIGH FOR SOME TIME SO THEY WILL BE MORE INTERESTED IN LAWSON'S INFLATION FORECAST," ONE ANALYST SAID. HE ANTICIPATED THAT THE CHANCELLOR WILL PREDICT INFLATION WILL PEAK EARLY NEXT YEAR AND DECLINE TO AROUND 4-1/2 TO FIVE PCT BY THE END OF 1989.

London Gold

LONDON, OCT 31, REUTER - GOLD BULLION PRICES WERE LITTLE CHANGED THIS AFTERNOON AS NEW YORK PRICES FAILED TO MOVE SIGNIFICANTLY ON THE OPEN.
GOLD FIXED THIS AFTERNOON IN LONDON AT 412.40 DLRS AN OUNCE, UP 10 CENTS FROM THE MORNING FIX IN A QUIET MARKET.
DEALERS SAID THE MARKET WAS SLIGHTLY UP ON SHORT-COVERING BUT THIS WAS PARTLY OFFSET BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT THE DOLLAR, WHICH ENCOURAGED LIGHT GOLD SELLING.
FRIDAY'S CONCERN ABOUT MIDDLE EAST TENSION FADED AS STRIA AGAIN DENIED IT HAD ANY PLANS TO ATTACK CHRISTIAN MILITIA IN LEBANON.

London Money Market

LONDON, OCT 31, REUTER - MONEY MARKET INTEREST RATES WERE SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN QUIET LATE TRADING WITH STERLING CLOSING UNCHANGED ON ITS TRADE-WEIGHTED INDEX BUT TRADERS SAID THE MOVEMENT WAS TECHNICAL AND SHOWED NO CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.
DEALERS SAID TIGHT CONDITIONS AT THE SHORT END OF THE MARKET COUPLED WITH SOME DEMAND FROM END OF MONTH ROLLOVER BUSINESS FROM JAPANESE OPERATORS HAD CAUSED THE SLIGHT FIRMING.
TRADERS REPORTED NO CHANGE IN THE GENERAL VIEW THAT U.K. BASE RATES ARE UNLIKELY TO MOVE FROM THEIR CURRENT 12 PCT IN THE NEAR TERM. THE BENCHMARK THREE MONTH INTERBANK RATE WAS 1/16 POINT FIRMER AT 12-1/8 12.

Foreign Exchange

DLR	STG	DMK	FFR	OPG
1.7600/10	1.7695	6.0390/20		
STG 1.7655/75		3.1420/55	10.7255/7380	NOON
DMK 1.7644/7724	3.141/55		29.215/375	NOON
FFR 10.7255/7380				FIX
SFR 1.4885/4895	2.6495/6528	84.17/27	24.66/69	1300
ECU 1.9935	3.5505	112.775	33.035	FIX
YEN 1.17102	.658170	2.07211	7.07235	CLSE
SDR 1.35762	0.758288	2.33498	8.13407	CLSE
YEN 124.65/75	221.96/222.27			NOON
SDR RATES	28/10/1988	OTHERS	31/10/1988	

NEW YORK

NAME	OPEN	MID-DAY
A BSCX COM	31/5	31/5
ATLANTIC R	79/1	79/3
ATL COM	25/3	25/2
ABBOTT LAB	48/2	48/4
ACKE CLVD	8/5	8/6
ADV HICOR	8/6	8/5
AEROP. LAB	6/5	6/5
AETRA LIFE	49/6	50/0
AIWAMSON	16/6	16/7
AIR PR-CHN	41/6	41/6
ALASKA AIR	21/3	21/2
ALBERTSONS	35/7	36/4
ALPHA 8-16	0	0
ALCAR ALUM	31/6	32/1
ALCO STAWD	35/6	35/6
AM CYCLOT	50/5	50/5
AM ELET PV	27/7	27/7
AM HON PRO	82/2	82/3
AM HON PRO	79/5	79/7
AM STANARD	0	0
AM STORES	60/1	60/1
AM TEL-TEL	28/0	27/7
AMOCO CORP	74/3	74/3
AMP INC	43/3	43/3
AMPCO PITT	0	12/6
AMR CORP	48/5	48/5
AMR GEN CO	33/6	33/7
AMERADA RE	28/6	28/7
ANTHEM ELE	9/3	9/4
APACHE CP	7/1	7/1
APPL 8-12	0	82/0
ARMSTRONG	37/0	37/0
ASHLAND OIL	35/6	35/7
ASIA PACIF	6/5	6/4
ASTOR COR	34/2	34/0
AVERT INT	23/0	22/7
AVNET INC	19/6	20/0
AVON PRODS	22/6	22/6
BCE INC	31/6	32/1
BELLSOUTH	42/0	42/2
BELCO CP A	26/6	26/5
BETH STEEL	21/4	21/7
BEVERLY	5/2	5/2
BK BOSTON	25/1	25/1
BK BOSTN-A	0	41/4
BK N.Y.-N.J.	35/2	35/3
BK TR-NY	38/7	38/7
BKAMERICA	18/2	18/2
BKAM SPEC	7/1	7/2
BOKING CO	64/6	64/6
BOISE CASC	42/4	42/2
BID IN GLD	8/2	8/2
BORDEN	56/3	57/0
BONATER	28/7	28/7
BR TELECOM	43/3	43/3
BRIGGS-STR	28/0	27/7
BRIST-MYER	44/2	44/3
BRUNSWICK	17/7	17/6
BUNDS CP	16/4	16/3
C 3 INC	12/1	12/4
CABOT CORP	37/1	37/1
CASARS W	24/3	24/3
CAS FREIGHT	26/5	26/5
CAS NAT GS	14/4	14/4
CAT CODE	27/2	27/1
CATERPILL TR	62/1	62/2
CBI INTL	28/0	28/0
CBS	174/1	174/1
CENT CP	44/6	44/6
CHAMP INTL	32/3	32/3
CHAMP SPA	14/3	14/3
CHARTER CO	4/1	4/2
CHASE MAN	29/0	29/0
CHENED CP	33/4	33/5
CHENIC BNC	32/0	32/0
CHRYSLER	47/0	46/7
CHRYSLER	26/6	26/7
CHRYSLER	0	51/6
CIGNA CORP	7/7	7/7
CIGNA CORP	50/3	50/3
CIN WILCOX	21/6	21/7
CIR CIT ST	42/2	42/4
CIRCLE K	13/3	13/2
CITICORP	25/3	25/3
CLARK EQUI	31/7	31/6
CLOREX	32/2	32/0
COMBIL RES	15	15
COMBIL SP	32/6	32/4
COM PACIFIC	17/6	17/7
COACHMAN	8/6	8/6
COASTAL	32/4	32/5
COCA-COLA	42/7	42/7
COLGATE	1/2	1/2
COLORADO	39/6	39/6
COLUMBIA	43/6	43/6
COLUMBIA-C	0	113/0
COM EDISON	32/2	32/2
CONAGRA	31/2	31/2
CON EDISON	45/2	45/3
CONTINENTAL	40/3	40/3
CONTEL ILLN	403	402
CONTEL CP	37/3	37/4
CONTR DATA	19/3	19/4
COOPER T-R	24/5	24/7
COOPER CO	6/3	6/4
CORNING GL	67/0	67/1
CRANE	25/3	25/3
CRAT RES	59/3	59/3
CULLINET	5/5	5/7
DANIEL IND	8/7	8/7
DATA GEN	18/4	18/4
DAYPOINT	4/3	4/3
DAYTON HJD	42/7	43/0
DEC	94/0	94/1
DEERE-CO	48/0	48/4
DELTA AIR	50/1	50/0
DIAMOND SH	15/6	15/6
DISEOLD	37/2	37/4
DISNEY W	66/2	66/2
DOVER CORP	29/2	29/1
DOW CHEM	89/7	90/1
DOW JONES	33/6	34/0
DRESSER IN	27/5	27/7
DUPONT	25/6	25/7
DUPONT	64/6	64/7
DUPONT	81/0	81/0
DUKESHE	16/5	16/5
DYNATECH	0	23/3
E SYSTEMS	32/3	32/5
EAGLE PICH	29/5	29/5
EASTERN E	22/7	22/6
EMERSON EL	30/6	30/7
EMERSON RA	3/4	3/4
ETHYL CP	21/3	21/3
EX-CON	44/4	44/6
FAM DOL ST	14/3	14/3
FED NAT O	49/6	50/1
FLEETWOOD	22/6	22/5
FMC CORP	33/2	33/2
FORD MOTOR	52/4	52/4
FOSTER WIL	14/3	14/4
FRCHLD IND	14/1	14/2
FREE MC OG	4/2	4/3
FST BANK	21/3	21/3
FST BOSTON	49/2	49/2
FST CHICAG	32/7	33/0
FST INTERS	48/6	49/0

NEW YORK

39/0	NOHLES PR	131/0	130/0	SCOT MOR
20/0	ROADEN GP	125/0	126/0	SCOT.AN
71/0	ROPKINSON	99/0	98/0	SCT NAT
37/0	NTV GROUP	259/0	262/0	SCT MAT
72/0	ICE.FZ.FD	328/0	328/0	SCT NAT
99/0	INRY.MD	420/0	420/0	SECS TST
49/0	INNOV PUL	12/0	12/0	SENA GRU
58/0	INMOP PLC	28/0	28/0	SHANDWID
30/0	INT.BU.CH	121/0	122/0	SHERATON
45/4	INT.CITY	100/0	101/0	SIMON EN
69/0	INV.CAP.	351/0	353/0	SINGERST
73/0	JUNISSEAF	45/4	45/4	SMITH D
66/0	JOS HLDGS	165/0	166/0	SOUND DI
48/0	KALAMAZOO	46/0	46/0	SPRING RA
31/0	KALON GRP	37/0	35/0	SPRX-SARS
81/0	KELT ENGY	35/4	38/0	ST.ANDRE
98/0	KETSUM	76/0	76/0	ST.MOQUE
33/0	KLARYT CHR	124/0	123/4	STAKIS
92/0	KLARYT S	132/4	132/0	STEATLEY
37/0	KLARYT OW	156/0	156/0	STREND P
46/0	KWIK SAVE	367/0	366/0	STORMWAG
33/0	KWIK-FIT	115/0	116/0	STURGE H
53/0	LAINING 'A'	308/0	308/0	SUTER
64/0	LAINING GR	308/0	308/0	TELENETR
56/0	LAIRED PRP	491/0	492/0	TELENETV
61/0	LAIRED PRP	260/0	260/0	TEMPLE S
50/0	LANDLISE SU	367/0	368/0	THAMES T
20/4	LANNANCE W	145/0	146/0	THERMAL
06/0	LND & MET	177/0	179/0	THOMSON
34/0	LND INTL	222/0	223/0	THORNTON
06/0	LND SHOP	256/0	256/0	THROGHTW
47/0	LND UNDS	133/0	130/0	TIG GROUP
99/0	LND WAREH	135/0	136/0	TIE RACKS
52/0	LEX SERVCS	386/0	386/0	TOKING
55/0	LIFE SCIE	54/0	55/0	TODAL
05/0	LILLY FCE	53/4	53/4	TOOTEN
02/0	LIT	149/0	150/0	TYGER KA
05/0	LOCAL TNP	205/0	208/0	TR CITY
78/0	LOCAL TNP	503/0	528/0	TR INDUS
05/0	LOGICA	390/0	388/0	TR PACIFI
26/0	LON (AM)	670/0	672/0	TR PROPT
13/0	LONBROWNER	227/0	228/0	TR TRASTE
30/0	LOUNDES	77/4	78/0	TRAVELMA
08/0	M&C GROUP	346/0	347/0	TRINOCO
38/0	M.C.PACIF	168/0	169/0	TRIPLEX
08/0	MACARTHY	260/0	260/0	TRITON E
60/0	MARIT	91/0	92/0	TRISPO C
28/0	MAJESTIE	216/0	217/0	TV SW HLT
63/4	MARGERS	210/0	210/0	TV ENLTV
66/0	MARHEATH	74/0	74/0	TV AM
04/0	MARLE	173/0	172/0	U-BRD ST
04/0	MATTHEWS	106/0	106/0	U-BROADWA
04/0	MAULERS	106/0	106/0	U-CIFER
43/0	MCKESCHWIE	324/0	323/0	U-CITTVS
04/0	MEMEC	228/0	227/0	U-DEMET
05/0	MENZIES	304/0	303/0	U-DURHAM
06/0	MERLIN. TST	155/6	155/4	U-EDRGE
30/0	MERLON IN	116/0	116/0	U-EXPLAUS
04/0	METAL CLS	204/0	205/0	U-FIELDS
70/0	METALARK	87/0	86/0	U-FLOYD
04/0	MEYER INT	402/0	403/0	U-FRD SE
04/0	MIDSUMMER	181/0	183/0	U-MND P

Central banks intervene to prop up currency

Dollar falls to 4-month low, gold edges up

LONDON, Oct 31. (Reuters): The dollar fell to its lowest in four months today on worries about the US economy ahead of the Nov 8 presidential elections and dealers said the American and Japanese central banks intervened to prop it up.

The US Federal Reserve Board was said by New York dealers to have bought dollars when America's currency slipped below 124.80 Japanese yen. The Bank of Japan intervened in earlier Asian trading.

The Fed's action brought the dollar back up to trade just above 125 yen. It fetched around 1,730 West German marks.

The dollar has not been below 125 yen since June 10. Dealers say it is weaker now, after rallying in the summer, because of renewed concern about America's huge trade and budget deficits.

Value
Gold also reflected market nervousness and firmed in value. It was set in London's bullion market at \$412.35 after Friday's closing \$411.40.

Wall Street stocks were slightly lower, partly in response to the weak dollar, and in early New York trading the Dow Jones

Industrial Average was down seven at 2,143.

"The dollar is likely to continue falling unless strong concerted intervention emerges, though such intervention is unlikely around these levels," said Tsutomu Tsunashima, chief dealer at Yasuda Trust and Banking in Tokyo.

Speculative selling as well as selling by some small Japanese life insurers were the immediate reasons for today's dollar decline in Tokyo.

But dealers said longer term bearishness about the dollar reflected pessimism on whether the huge trade and budget deficits of the United States will be reduced sharply enough, dealers in Tokyo said.

Higher
In the stock markets, Tokyo shares ended modestly higher as investors cautiously pushed the index up for the 15th consecutive session, brokers said. The 225-share Nikkei index firmed 21.53 points to 27,982.54.

The FTSE index of 100 British blue chips was up 0.7 points at 1839.6 points at mid-session.

The pound sterling, which rose last week in reaction to improved British September trade figures,

began firmer today at \$1.7770 and 3.1438 marks after finishing Friday at \$1.7685 and 3.1400 marks.

Earlier
West German shares were easier in quiet trading. French stock markets were closed because of a public holiday.

Hong Kong shares closed higher in active trading with the Hang Seng index ending 12.94 points higher at 2,627.41.

In Sydney, the national share market finished the day firmer with the Australian All Ordinaries 3.4 points higher at 1,584.9.

In London equities declined in late afternoon trading after a lower opening on Wall Street, and at 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was a net 1.8 points down at 1,846.6 after opening slightly firmer at 1,859.1.

Lower
Dealers said stock prices were vulnerable to a fall because most operators were happy to keep out of the market ahead of tomorrow's autumn statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson.

"Volume has been much lower today than of late because of

Lawson's speech tomorrow, so there was little resistance to going down after Wall Street's early fall," one trader said.

Lawson's statement is due at 1530 GMT tomorrow and traditionally covers government spending, balance of payments and growth forecasts.

Traders expect Lawson to reiterate his desire to see UK interest rates remain high to curb inflationary pressure, something which would be well received by the government.

"The vast majority of people are resigned to interest rates remaining high for some time so they will be more interested in Lawson's inflation forecast," one analyst said. He anticipated that the chancellor will predict inflation will peak early next year and decline to around 4-1/2 to five per cent by the end of 1989.

Spending
Andrew Smith, economist at Alexander Leung and Cruickshank, thought UK inflation would peak at around seven per cent in early 1989 and that the markets would take it badly if the chancellor forecast anything over five per cent by the end of next year.

Smith also said he will be watching closely for any indication Lawson may give on departmental government spending. He reasoned this could indicate the level of likely public sector wage settlements, which taken together with private sector wage increases would be an inflation factor.

Lawson is also expected to forecast a current account gap of between £11 and 12 billion for next year.

Dealers noted the latest London Business School (LBS) survey which gave a rosy outlook for the UK economy, but said it had little effect on equity market sentiment. LBS forecast the current account gap would narrow to £11.5 billion in 1989 and that inflation would fall to five per cent by the end of 1989.

"On a normal day a statement by the well-respected London Business School would have moved prices but everyone is waiting to see what Lawson says," one equity trader said. GEC was by far the most active stock today, with nearly 13 million shares traded for a 5p rise in the share price to 176p on talk its cash reserves make it vulnerable to a bid.



Tokyo money brokers scramble in brisk trading as heavy selling pressure accelerated the dollar's fall below the 125.50 yen level for the first time since June 14, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan. (Reuters wirephoto)

Al Khalid for Iraq

KUWAIT, Oct 31. (KUNA): Kuwait's Commerce and Industry Minister Faisal Abdul Razak Al Khalid left here today for Iraq as the head of a delegation to attend the opening of the Baghdad international fair.

He told KUNA that Kuwait participates in this fair, due to open tomorrow, with a pavilion that displays products of 25 companies. Al Khalid noted that the figure is a new record compared to previous Kuwaiti participations.

The minister said that Kuwait had constantly participated in the Baghdad fair to affirm its keenness on promoting trade exchange among the Arab countries.

Agreement

Al Khalid said that he will sign an agreement for overland transport with Iraq which will give a boost to bilateral economic and commercial relations.

He will also discuss with Iraqi officials on the possibility of purchasing cereals, particularly barley, from Iraq.

The minister pointed out that the fair, in which 62 countries are taking part, is this year celebrating its silver jubilee.

BA to begin Kuwait-Madras flights on Friday

BRITISH Airways will begin its twice weekly flights to Madras from Kuwait on Friday.

Those travelling on the inaugural flight will have the opportunity to win a free round-trip ticket between Kuwait and Madras.

Passengers booked on the BA 149 to Madras on Friday will be greeted at the airport by six couples dressed in Indian regional costume and offered packets of traditional Madras sweets. Each packet will contain a specially numbered ticket.

A few minutes before departure, one of these tickets will be drawn as the winning ticket for a free round trip journey on British Airways to Madras.

Support

"We have received a lot of support from the Indian community in Kuwait for this new flight and we hope that as many of them as possible will have the opportunity to fly with British Airways to Madras this winter," said Ralph Collins, BA sales manager, Kuwait.

Eastbound to Madras, the flight will operate on Friday and Sunday, leaving Kuwait at 9.05 am and arriving in Madras at 4 pm. The return flights will be on Sundays and Fridays, arriving in Kuwait just after midnight and connecting through to London's Heathrow Airport.

Sears launches broad restructuring plan

CHICAGO, Oct 31. (Reuters): Sears, Roebuck and Company, the world's largest retailer, announced a restructuring plan today in which it will sell its commercial property business and Sears Tower headquarters building and buy back nearly \$2 billion worth of its shares.

The company has been frequently mentioned as a possible restructuring candidate since struggling share price and underperforming divisions made it a possible takeover target. Moves, which will entail intense cost-cutting at all levels, as a bid to increase the value of its shares. Sears stock has been depressed for more than a year but rose recently after takeover rumours.

Sale

With the sale of the Sears Tower, the world's tallest building, Sears will relocate its merchandise group in smaller, less costly facilities, the company said.

Sears said it planned to sell the commercial division of Coldwell Banker, one of the largest property companies in the country.

It also said it is making changes in its Allstate Business Insurance division. Allstate has been the major profit-centre keeping Sears' earnings relatively stable despite a plunge in its retailing business.

The restructuring will also include strengthening Sears' Dean Witter Investment Bank operations, a unit that many thought might be sold in any restructuring. Dean Witter's results were hurt badly by the decline in brokerage commissions after the 1987 stock market crash.

Sears said it would take a \$425-million charge against earnings in the fourth quarter to pay the costs of the restructuring.

Why inflation worries investors

LONDON, Oct 31. Inflation is one of investors' biggest worries at the moment. But what's crucial to the markets is not just the rate of inflation but signs of the government's determination to fight it. Resisting inflation can have heavy political costs in terms of wages, lost jobs and public spending cuts.

Still, markets admire governments who are prepared to take a tough stand against inflation. Why?

The relationship between share prices and inflation is complex, but best understood by looking at the two factors underlying inflation: wage costs and raw material costs, according to Investors Chronicle.

When earnings rise too fast, so do companies' costs and they become less competitive against rivals abroad. Hence sales fall and profits are trimmed. The point to remember is that inflation needs to be looked at as a comparative figure — in relation to the relative performance of rival economies.

Productivity
But inflation-watchers should beware of concentrating on the raw earnings figures; productivity tempers their effect. Productivity is essentially the difference between the raw figures for earnings increases and unit wage costs — the costs per individual good or service produced.

Price
Unit wage costs are more important to the markets as they're a more accurate measure of a nation's competitiveness. (Does the labour cost of producing one Jaguar exceed that of producing one BMW or Mercedes?) So right now investors are not as fearful as you might expect about a 9 per cent rate of increase in earnings because unit wage costs are rising at a mere 1.2 per cent, thanks to improving productivity.

Commodities. The price of raw materials for industry — such as oil, and food

imports such as sugar and coffee — are largely determined by world markets outside the UK authorities' control.

In the 1980s commodity and oil prices dropped sharply, and though earnings growth slowed far less dramatically, productivity was improving, and the overall inflation rate falling. The precise reasons for inflation falling didn't bother the stock market too much. It saw industry's cost dropping, which gave a boost to profits, and higher earnings, that gave a fillip to consumer demand. Shares rose as the market celebrated Britain's great strides in international competitiveness.

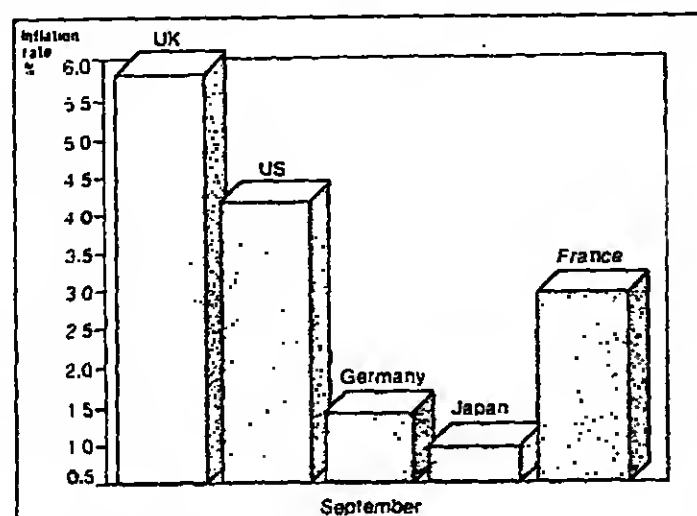
The current reduction in UK's competitiveness, as higher sterling compounds the effect of higher inflation, is investors' chief concern at the moment. But they are also worrying about the effects on the economy of the weapons the government is using to curb inflation.

Rates
The main weapon today is the use of higher interest rates to curb consumer spending. Higher rates boost the yields on gilts — which of course depresses gilt prices — so, all other things being equal, they will tend to hold equities down too.

Deeper borrowing will, though, have an uneven effect on shares: companies with the most exposure to fluctuations in consumer spending such as the stores and leisure sectors will be hit hardest.

But why the current concentration on interest rates — rather than traditional anti-inflation weapons, such as prices and incomes policies, credit controls, or even exchange rates? Fashions in economic weaponry change. Interest rates are part of the arsenal attached to monetary policy, which since 1976 has become the accepted policy to deal with inflation.

The 'Quantity of Money Theory' behind monetarism states basically that the level of



UK inflation is currently higher

inflation is determined by the supply of money to the economy as well as the speed with which that money circulates within the economy. Cut the money supply down and you will cut inflation; allow it to get out of hand and it will run away from you.

Relationship
The trouble is that the relationship between the money supply's growth and inflation appears in practice to have broken down.

This breakdown is why money supply figures don't cause the markets to hold their breath in the way they used to. And why the government has effectively given up trying to control supply, and is simply bashing the consumer on the head with higher interest rates, hoping to make him save more and consume less.

Trends
The chief tests for whether this interest rate bludgeoning is working are figures for bank lending, consumer credit and retail sales. Dramatic increases in any of these will depress equities as they are a sign both that counter-inflationary measures are not doing their job, and that interest rates may have further to rise.

What indicators does the market pay attention to when trying to track 'inflationary' trends? The Retail Price Index is the basic measure of the trend: it consists of a weighted average of the prices of the things we all spend money on.

The importance of earnings figures and unit wage costs varies according to what stage of the business cycle we are at.

In a time of boom, extra earnings may often be spent disproportionately on imports, and so raise fears that Britain may move into the red.

This is why the markets received the Chancellor's 1988 tax cuts with relatively little enthusiasm: in effect they represented a boost to earnings, and contributed to widening the trade gap. To curb such spending on imports, Nigel Lawson has recently cut disposable incomes by raising interest rates.

Other less vital statistics also attract more than their normal attention if the market is particularly concerned about overheating in the economy leading to inflation. These are producer prices, oil prices and house prices.

OEPEC Fund loan for Senegal

GENEVA, Oct 31. (OPECNA): The OPEC Fund for international development is to extend a loan of \$1.40 million as part-financing for rural water supply project in Senegal.

The credit will finance the first phase of a village and pastoral water supply project, which is part of the second regional rural water supply programme initiated by the West African Economic Community (CEAO).

The scheme includes the construction of 212 wells and 10 reservoirs in 181 villages spread across the country.

Loan

This is the 10th loan given by the OPEC Fund to Senegal. Four previous loans have been for balance of payments support and five for projects in industry,

education and agriculture. Senegal has also benefited from a number of grants from the fund in the past, including \$5 million for a CEAO-sponsored regional solar energy centre and about \$0.63 million for health and pest-control projects.

Credit
The credit comes at an annual interest rate of 2.25 per cent, plus a nominal service charge. It is repayable in 17 years, including a grace period of five years.

The loan was signed today in Dakar by OPEC Fund governing board chairman Osama Faquih, who is also Saudi Arabian deputy minister of finance and national economy, and Senegalese Minister of Economy and Finance Serigne Lamine Diop.

WORLD STOCK ROUNDUP

SYDNEY, Oct 31. (Reuters): The market closed firmer after much of the uncertainty surrounding the placement of Bell Resources 70.4 million BHP shares was lifted. The All Ordinaries index rose 3.4 to 1,584.9.

TOKYO: Prices saw-sawed through the day to end mostly higher for a sixth straight session of gains. The Nikkei index rose 21.53 to 27,982.54.

HONG KONG: Prices ended higher after an active morning and quiet afternoon. The Hang Seng index rose 12.94 to 2,627.41.

BOMBAY: Prices remained subdued on speculative selling pressure after results of two leader companies fell below market expectations. Tata Steel dropped 10 rupees to 962.5.

FRANKFURT: Shares closed lower in moderate trading as a weaker dollar, sparse foreign demand and news of an impending Dresdner bank rights issue weighed on the market. The DAX index fell 14.19 to 1,300.79.

PARIS: Market closed on Monday and Tuesday for holidays.

Moroccan airline plans to modernise fleet

CASABLANCA, Oct 31. (Reuters): Morocco's national carrier Royal Air Maroc has announced plans for the purchase of 10 new Boeing jet aircraft at a cost of \$450 million in an ambitious modernisation drive.

The board of directors said in a statement the company had also taken out an option on a further 10 B 737-400s and B 737-500s.

The aim is to equip the airline — 93 per cent owned by the state — with a fleet able to meet an expected increase in traffic resulting from increases in tourism and plans to liberalise the European air market within a single European market from 1992.

Increase

The statement said the airline will be equipped from 1993 with a permanent fleet able to meet the strong increase in competition which will follow from deregulation in Europe.

The new planes will enter into service from 1990, replacing the current 727-200 and 737-200 models. Air Maroc, which already has two Jumbo 747s in a total fleet of 22 aircraft, has a turnover of around three billion dirhams (\$350 million) and employs 4,800 staff in 30 countries.

South African rand slides to record lows

JOHANNESBURG, Oct 31. (Reuters): The rand has fallen to record lows against most major currencies and economists predict the South African currency, influenced by the world gold price, will remain under pressure.

With relatively weak gold prices depressing export earnings the rand dropped to an all-time low of 4.39 to the British pound today and plummeted against the West German mark and the yen.

The rand sank even faster than the declining dollar, dropping to 2.47 to the US currency — its lowest level in months.

Fall
The fall highlights the country's economic woes in the wake of Oct 26 municipal elections which confirmed a swing among white voters, with the ruling National Party losing many councils to the far right conservatives.

Bankers and economists charge that electioneering by the ruling party diverted the government's attention and led it to put off important economic policy decisions.

The rand is now only 12 per cent above its all-time low of 2.5 against the dollar reached in August 1985, shortly before international banks cut credit lines to the country amid anti-apartheid pressures.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Tender No. S 2805
Tender's Internal No. 236/88
Concerned party: Kuwait Oil Company
Requirements: Supply of Tri Ethylene Glycol
Relevant fee: KD 30/
Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 4.12.88
Tender No. D 2803
Tender's internal No. 237/88
Concerned party: Kuwait Oil Company
Requirements: Supply of fire water pumps with diesel & electric drives.
Relevant fee: KD 50/
Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 11.12.88
Tender No. MT/14/88
Tender's internal No. 229/88
Concerned party: Petrochemical Industries Co.
Requirements: Supply of 400,000 kg dehydrated sodium carbonate
Relevant fee: KD 20/
Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 6.12.88
Tender No. L.P.B./12-88/88
Tender's internal No. 227/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works
Requirements: Supply of drills for researches
Relevant fee: KD 20/
Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88
Tender No. PA/SH.A.M./16-88/88
Tender's internal No. 224/88
Concerned party: Public Authority for Applied Education & Training
Requirements: Completion of maintenance works for Building No. 2 in Technology Studies College — Shuwaikh.
Relevant fee: KD 40/
Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Tuesday, 29.11.88
N.B.: This tender is open for contractors classified in 3rd & 4th categories of constructional works.

Tender No. P/8/28/88/88
Tender's internal No. 241/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works
Requirements: Supply & installation of central water boilers with relevant engineering services in Jahra Hospital
Relevant fee: KD 20/
Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88
N.B.: This tender is open for contractors classified in 2nd, 3rd & 4th categories of constructional works.
Tender No. P/8/11/88/88
Tender's internal No. 230/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works
Requirements: Maintenance of water & sanitary sewer networks in Sabah Hospital
Relevant fee: KD 30/
Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88
N.B.: This tender is open for contractors classified in 4th category of constructional works.
Tender No. PT/8/28/88/88
Tender's internal No. 226/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Education
Requirements: Supply, installation, operation & maintenance of intercom exchange (DCTA Phone)
Relevant fee: KD 20/
Initial guarantee: 2% of offer's value
Closing date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88
Tender No. A/2
Tender's internal No. 245/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works
Requirements: Construction, completion & maintenance of Mosque Model (9A) modified 1988 at Al Mahbooba
Relevant fee: KD 150/
Initial guarantee: 5% of offer's value

Closing Date: 12 noon, Tuesday, 22.11.88
Qualified Tenderers:
1. Aziz Construction Co.
2. Middle East Construction Co. (Midco)
3. Al Mani Gen. Trd. & Contg. Co.
4. Al Mutawa, Al Sarraf & Partner Const. Materials & Contg. Co.
5. Al Burda Trdg. & Contg. Co.
6. Al Nassrallah Building Const. & Land Transport Co.
7. Al Suraidan Trdg. Co.
8. Al Tashyeed Inter. Group Constg. Co.
9. Al Mashael Trdg. & Contg. Co.
10. Saad Al Boos Trd. & Contg. Est.
11. Rawabi Al Shaam Gen. Constg. Co.
12. Kuwait Burhan Gen. Trdg. & Contg. Co.
13. Gold Said Trdg. & Contg. Co.
Tender No. RE/197
Tender's internal No. 231/88
Concerned party: Ministry of Public Works
Requirements: Maintenance of Roads, Yards & Government Establishments in 1st Geographical Area.
Relevant Fee: KD 75/
Initial Guarantee: 5% of offer's value
Closing Date: 12 noon, Sunday, 27.11.88
Qualified Tenderers:
1. Musaed Al Saleh & Sons
2. Buildings & Roads Co. (Barco)
3. Copri Construction Project Co.
4. United Gulf Construction Co.
5. Combined Group Trdg. & Contg. Co.
6. Al Othman Trdg. & Contg. Co.
7. Al Aqsa Kuwait Construction Co. Co.
(To be continued)
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AUSTRIA

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT COMMEMORATING PRESIDENT WALDHEIM'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

Co-operation with all nations

Neutrality: corner-stone of Austria's foreign policy

AUSTRIA lies on the border between the two political blocs which were formed following the disintegration of the wartime alliance against National Socialist Germany and its allies.

Austria's fate, its development as an independent state, have been determined by the interests of the wartime allies, the conflicts between the two power blocs during the cold war and their efforts to achieve political and economic, if not ideological co-existence.

After Austria's sovereignty was restored, this development continued against a background of international political stability assured by the Austrians' sense of commitment to their country's continued existence. Austria's present position to the world is the result both of its political and economic viability and a first distinct sign of the detente in East-West relationship afforded in 1955 by the Austrian State Treaty.

Today, the rest of the world can rely on Austria to pursue an active peace policy by means of independent decisions in the field of foreign affairs; it can rest assured that Austria will play its part to ensure world-wide detente and contribute to any other humanitarian cause.

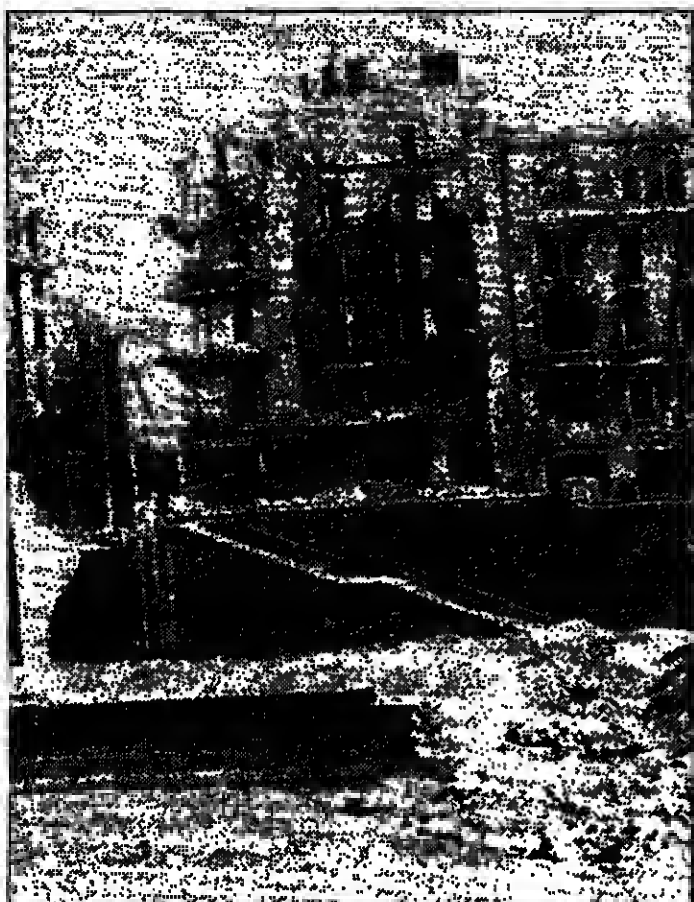
This is because Austria has become a stable political factor to the heart of Europe. It regained its independence in 1955 and became a sovereign state again through the Austrian State Treaty of 1955. When the allied occupation came to an end, the parliament in Vienna took account of the country's geographical, political and economic position and decided on a policy of permanent neutrality.

Since then, Austria's foreign policy has been primarily one of neutrality; subject to a precise and completely independent assessment of the demands of neutrality, Austria is anxious to participate in any form of international co-operation, both within Europe and on a world-wide scale. Co-operation of this kind averts the threat of isolation in the field of foreign policy.

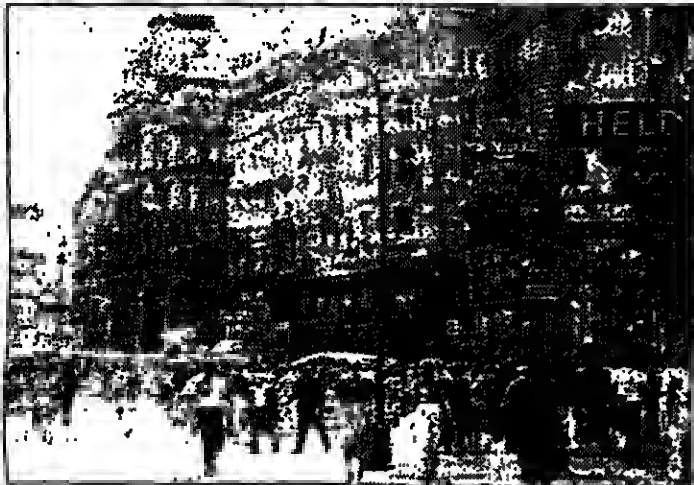
The idea of Austrian neutrality or freedom from military alliance had first been considered for a variety of reasons in different political situations between the wars, but in view of the weight of opinion in favour of union with Germany, no Austrian government at the time had formulated explicit plans to proclaim neutrality.

But now, following the annihilating defeat of fascism, the kind of large-scale territorial ambitions surviving the Habsburg monarchy and transformed during the Nazi era along more modern lines had, like the Anschluss idea, become obsolete.

Between the wars many people had doubted Austria's economic viability, but this was the case no longer and Austrians had come to realise that a



War-ravaged Vienna in 1945



... and Vienna today.

small state can also make an active, positive contribution to peaceful co-existence. In addition to all this, Austria's position had been transformed by the allied occupation and the conflict between East and West.

Change
This change in Austria's political position had been recognised at an early date and attention had been drawn to it in particular by post-war Austrian heads of state. In addition to this, the Socialist Party had decided at its party conference in October 1947 to work towards Austrian neutrality, although other party and government representatives had also spoken out in favour

of freedom from military alliance or neutrality.

The international situation had forced Austrians to realise that in order to attain full sovereignty they would have to maintain voluntarily this stance which was also reflected in the Austrian state of affairs by the allied occupation controls.

Characteristic of the Austrian standpoint was the answer of State Secretary Bruno Kriesky to the American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who drew attention in the course of the Berlin conference to the importance for small states of a military alliance. Kriesky said that making every allowance for the

Austria's permanent neutrality, voluntarily assumed, guaranteed by no outside power, and subject to no interpretation other than within the framework of current international law is the corner-stone of Austria's foreign policy and her political life.

security represented by an alliance with a powerful country, membership of any existing system was unacceptable and impossible for Austria; it would violate one of the principles that had formed the basis of Austria's policy since 1945, namely that national unity must be preserved. Membership of any such alliance would inevitably mean that the country would be divided.

On May 15, 1955 the foreign ministers of the four major powers and Austria signed the State Treaty which restored Austria's complete sovereignty. When documents of ratification had been deposited in Moscow by the signatory states and the last allied soldier had left Austrian territory, the Austrian parliament approved the federal constitutional law on the neutrality of Austria on October 26, 1955.

Co-operation

The obligations imposed by Austria's neutrality are clearly defined. They require adherence to the laws on neutrality set out in the Hague Convention of 1907 in the event of war and, during peace-time, the avoidance of any commitments which might prejudice strict observation of the convention's terms.

On the other hand, Austria has to chart its own policy of neutrality and bears sole responsibility for ensuring that this complies with international law, while at the same time asserting Austria's independence and territorial integrity. In this way Austria has established a pattern of neutral policy which, while similar to that of other neutral states, even identical in some aspects, is nevertheless different. Austrian neutrality, constitutionally guaranteed and internationally recognised, is military neutrality and means independence from the major military and political blocs.

It is neutrality on the part of the state and not of the individual citizen; there is no question of ideological or economic neutrality. The possibility of working together with other states in the framework of the international organisations is by no means ruled out; indeed, such co-operation is one of the principal supports and at the same time one of the main duties of Austrian neutrality. This is why the commitments that Austria has accepted as a

neutral country have led it to increase its economic co-operation with the other countries of Europe rather than otherwise.

Austria's permanent neutrality, voluntarily assumed, guaranteed by no outside power, and subject to no interpretation other than within the framework of current international law by the bodies designed for that purpose in the Federal Constitution, has since its declaration in 1955 been an integral component of the country's political life.

In a 1973 public opinion poll, for example, 90 per cent of those asked, a representative cross-section of the population, held that permanent neutrality brings Austria more advantages than disadvantages, 80 per cent that they feel safer in a neutral state than in an alliance, and 76 per cent that the high esteem with which the country is regarded by others is thanks to its neutral status.

Austria's neutrality is an armed neutrality, and the country subscribes without reservation to the concept of military national defence. The credibility of the will for self-defence is an indispensable factor in the securing of peace. Those responsible for shaping Austrian foreign policy are at one with public sentiment at large in adhering to the view that preservation of the coun-



Dr Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria since 1986.

try's permanent neutrality must constitute the foundation in its foreign policy.

The objectives of this foreign policy were defined in December 1972 by Rudolf Kirchschläger (President from 1974 to 1986) when he was still foreign minister: the preservation and constant invigoration of that

unqualified sovereignty which is the prerequisite for any neutrality policy; constructive collaboration in a European and world-wide peace policy; an increase in the fulfilment of those tasks with which Austria can serve the community of nations in full awareness of the fact that a reasonable interest

by the rest of the world to the existence of neutral Austria represents a very important element in the country's security.

Peacekeeping role in world affairs

WHEN an international United Nations force was established in 1956 to carry out police duties in the Middle East, individual Austrian citizens were put under private contract with the United Nations to serve with the force. This marked the start of a long tradition of Austrian participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Austrian units are at present involved in a second United Nations peacekeeping mission, this time in the Middle East.

When Israeli troops advanced as far as the Suez Canal in the course of the Six Day War in 1967, Austria was among the countries to which the then United Nations Secretary-General U-Thant, turned with a request for Army officers to serve as UN observers along the ceasefire line.

Austria replied by sending eight officers who took up positions on both the Israeli and Egyptian sides of the ceasefire line in early 1968.

After the Middle East conflict had broken out anew and a further ceasefire agreed on, it became clear that larger UN contingents would prove necessary to supervise the ceasefire line. In answer to a request from the United Nations, Austria despatched some 600 volunteers from the Austrian federal armed forces at the end of 1973 to serve first in Egypt and later in the buffer zone between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights.

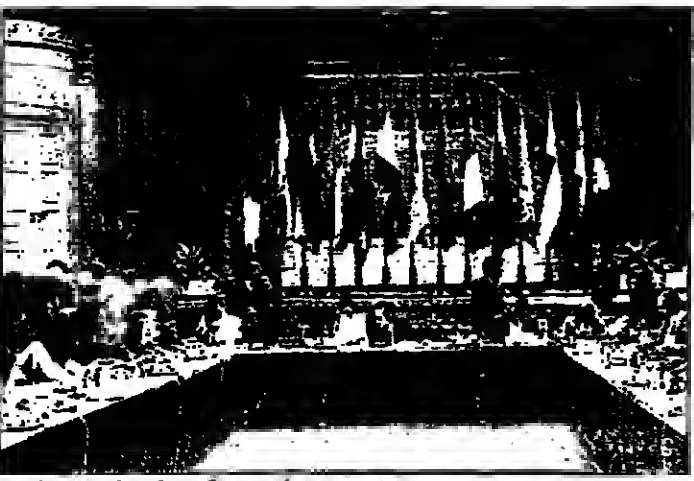
In Damascus recently, President Kurt Waldheim repeated Austria's call for Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories in talks with the Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Austria: an international meeting-place

DURING the Second World War already Austria exiles, like the Social Democrat Julius Deutsch, made suggestions that the United Nations should have their headquarters in Austria, and in 1945 the Austrian international lawyer Josef L. Kunz, writing in the "American Journal of International Law", proposed Vienna as an eminently suitable centre for the activities of the United Nations inasmuch as he recalled the role that the city had played during the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The idea was also as early as November 1945 receiving consideration in Austria itself.

The length of time before Austria was finally admitted to the United Nations, the country's peripheral situation, and the fact that here none of the main global languages was the vernacular made long and intensive efforts necessary before the objective of giving Vienna a secure position as one of the UN's three official seats was achieved.

Two major UN organisations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Organisation for Industrial Development (UNIDO) have since 1957 and 1967 respectively settled in Vienna permanently. In addition a number of the UN Secretariat's units have been moved from Geneva and from New York to Vienna since the Vienna Inter-



An international conference in progress.

national Centre, built by Austria for the international organisations, was in August 1979 ceremoniously consigned to the United Nations and IAEA.

As mentioned, Vienna has now become, after the UN Secretariat's decision to upgrade and reorganise its Vienna headquarters and the units subordinate to it, one of the United Nations' three official seats.

The capital's importance as the seat of international organisations is underlined by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) having had their headquarters in Vienna since 1963 and 1976. The International Institute for

Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) too has since 1972 been sited at Laxenburg, close to the city.

Vienna has moreover become a centre for the codification and development of international law. Since 1961 all UN conferences on this subject have been held here. It must also be put on record that the United Nations' two large-scale conferences, the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (1979) and the 2nd United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (1982), took place in Vienna.

Austria and its Federal capital have through this increased inclusion in the UN's

conference activities become firmly fixed in the mind of the community of nations. Conscious of the fact that this is an active contribution to its security policy, not simply a matter of prestige, Austria has repeated the offer of its good services whenever there arose the question of a suitable place for bilateral or multilateral encounter.

The numerous rounds of negotiations held between representatives from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot population groups and disarmament talks, such as SALT or MBFR, demonstrate that Austria is in this field, just as in the case of American-Soviet summit meetings, in a position to perform an active, positive function.

Thus, numerous historic meetings have taken place in Austria: US President John F. Kennedy and Soviet party leader Nikita Khrushchev met in Vienna in 1961, their successors Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in 1979; US President Gerald Ford met Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met PLO leader Yasser Arafat. During the ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty US Secretary of State George Shultz and the then Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko held talks in Vienna in May 1985.

Heartiest welcome to
His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim,
President of Austria.
We wish him every success.

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Collect a wealth of memories

Every region of Austria has something to offer

AUSTRIA, the country in the heart of Europe. This small federal republic, once a great monarchy, has remained one of the cultural centres of Europe.

Austria's nine provinces have something of everything to offer: immense alpine glaciers, extensive woodlands, fertile farmland, wide river valleys, rolling plains and shimmering lakes. And in such a setting, alpine villages, small towns with medieval charm and exciting cities.

In Austria, art and music form part of everyday life. Here genuine folklore is just as much a part of life as masterpieces and classical art.

The opera houses and concert halls bring the best conductors, the best orchestras and the best singers and soloists to Austria. If they do not happen to live here already.

A variety of festivals, museums, interesting exhibitions and galleries enrich the many-sided cultural life of Austria.

The Austrian in general enjoys the lighter side of life. If he does not happen to be a musician himself, at least he enjoys dancing; and if he is not an expert in any one of the arts, he certainly understands the art of living.

He values his tradition but remains open-minded to innovations. He understands what it means to look after the beauty that nature has given him.

Austrian cooking is international and that is exactly what is so special about it. Every part of the old monarchy has contributed the best of its culinary traditions. Even "nouvelle cuisine" draws on

tradition in Austria, transforming age-old recipes into wholesome, easily digestible dishes.

In Austria it's only a short step from sightseeing to active participation in winter sports, and the visitor can take full advantage of down hill- and cross country skiing, ice-skating, alpine curling, ski-bobbing, tobogganing, or just enjoying snow, fun and "apres ski." Expert skiers as well as beginners will find excellent pistes and the best facilities possible offered by most resorts.

The holiday-maker will find that he or she can collect a wealth of memories to be cherished without getting up fantastic heights or travelling enormous distances. Every region of Austria has its own store of natural beauty waiting to be discovered, savoured and enjoyed.

Quality service from Doka

FORMWORK is the material required for giving shape to any structure that is built with concrete cast-in-place.

As this is the method employed in constructing modern buildings in Kuwait as well as a Doka branch office was established in 1978 to introduce modern formwork technology into the local market.

Since then a major part of Kuwait's bigger contractors have been successfully making use of the Doka formwork systems.

In 1988, the basis of Doka's success continues to be the

superior product quality, the prompt customer advice, the capability of immediate ex-stock delivery and the high standard of on-site service.

The branch office in Kuwait is part of a world-wide sales network and service organisation with headquarters in Amstetten, Austria, where production of all Doka items takes place.

Doka offers a complete range of formwork systems comprising wall — and climbing formwork, automatic climbing formwork, dam formwork and formwork for all kinds of slabs.

Most of Kuwait's major projects like motorway bridges, commercial and residential complexes and housing projects were constructed with Doka formwork.

The most notable ones are the conference centre complex and various housing projects and the latest one is the big Al Qurain Project, currently under construction.

Value for money on Austrian Airlines

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES operates the most frequent flights from Austria to 52 cities in 33 countries in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

With their MD-81's, MD-87's Airbus 310-324's and Fokker-50's they have the most technologically advanced fleet in Europe.

Their well-trained staff as well as the high standard of technology in all aircraft have built up their reputation as one of the most punctual and reliable airlines in the world.

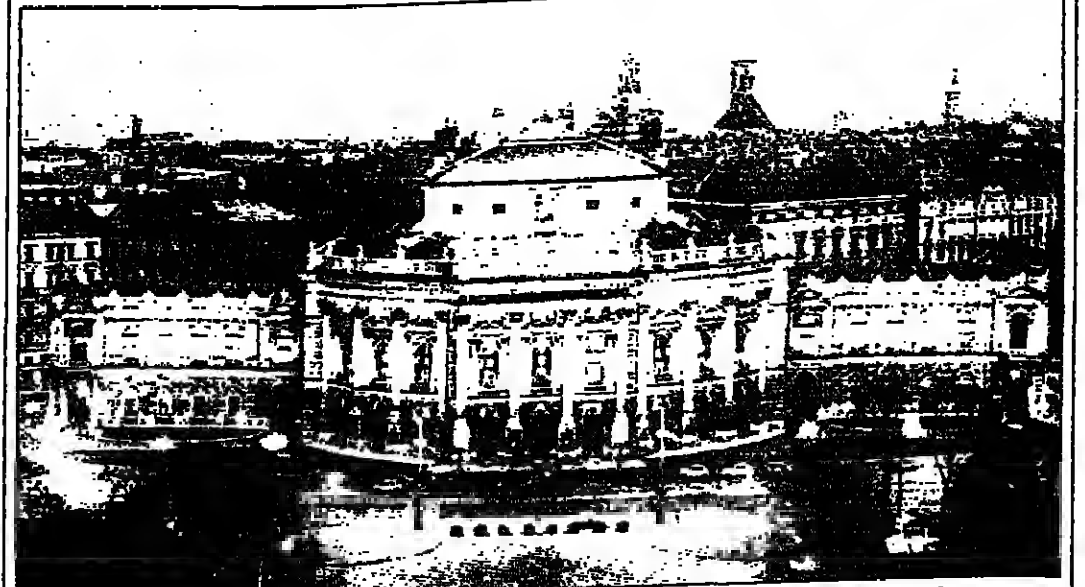
Whether you fly in business or in economy class, the inflight

service is always "top class". Viennese waltzes welcome you when you board the planes. Friendly cabin attendants, excellent meals — in short, the typical "friendly" hospitality makes your flight a real pleasure.

Plan ahead and choose one of their economical packages combining air fare with one many special holiday offers.

Value for money and peace of mind are two good reasons why Austrian Airlines is No. 1 for your travel to Austria.

Your travel agent and the airlines' friendly staff are always at your service.



The Burgtheater, Vienna. There are over 350 museums in the country to prove that there is no shortage of culture here.

AUSTRIA's cultural history begins two and a half thousand years ago. Over this long period a great deal has accumulated for the visitor to see.

A whole era of pre-history (c. 800-400 BC) has been labelled by scholars "Hallstatt Civilisation" after the Upper Austrian town of Hallstatt.

Amphitheatres and temples have survived from Roman times; from the Middle Ages, imposing castles, fortified churches and the grandeur of that richly ornate Gothic style of which St. Stephen's cathedral in Vienna is a prime example.

The magnificence of the Holy Roman Emperors is reflected in Renaissance works of art such as the tomb of Emperor Maximilian in Innsbruck, and the splendour of the church in the vast and glorious Baroque masterpieces like Salzburg cathedral or the abbey of Melk and Admont.

Baroque and Rococo buildings like Maria Theresa's palace at Schonbrunn bear witness to the spirit of enlightened Absolutism.

The final architectural fling of the Monarchy endowed Vienna with the buildings around the "Ring", from the State Opera to the University.

The fact that Austria still has an important role to play in the world is illustrated by the impressive complex of the Vienna International Centre, the third

In Austria, culture is part of everyday life

official seat of the United Nations.

In Austria culture is part of everyday life. In Innsbruck, the visitor can go shopping through medieval arcades; in Salzburg, he can listen to music in the same room where Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart played for the Archbishop; and in Vienna, the finest ballrooms are in the Imperial Palace or the Opera.

In one field Austria has remained a major power: in music. When the Vienna Philharmonic usher in the New Year with the strains of the waltz they have an audience of 784 million thanks to radio and television. Not even Charles V, on whose Empire the sun never set, could have dreamt of this.

Austria's concert halls ensure that they engage the best conductors, the best orchestras and the best soloists — if they do not happen to live here already.

The world's leading performers have been coming to the Salzburg Festival for the last half century. Toscanini and of course Karl Bohm used to conduct there, today it is Leonard Bernstein, Claudio Abbado, Lorin Maazel and Herbert von Karajan. And 140,000 visitors

come every year to listen. A further 10,000 visit the many other festivals. Each one has its own particular atmosphere: the Vienna Festival in which the whole city takes part; the Bregenz Festival on the stage on Lake Constance; the Operetta Week in Franz Joseph's summer residence in Bad Ischl; and a dozen others, large and small.

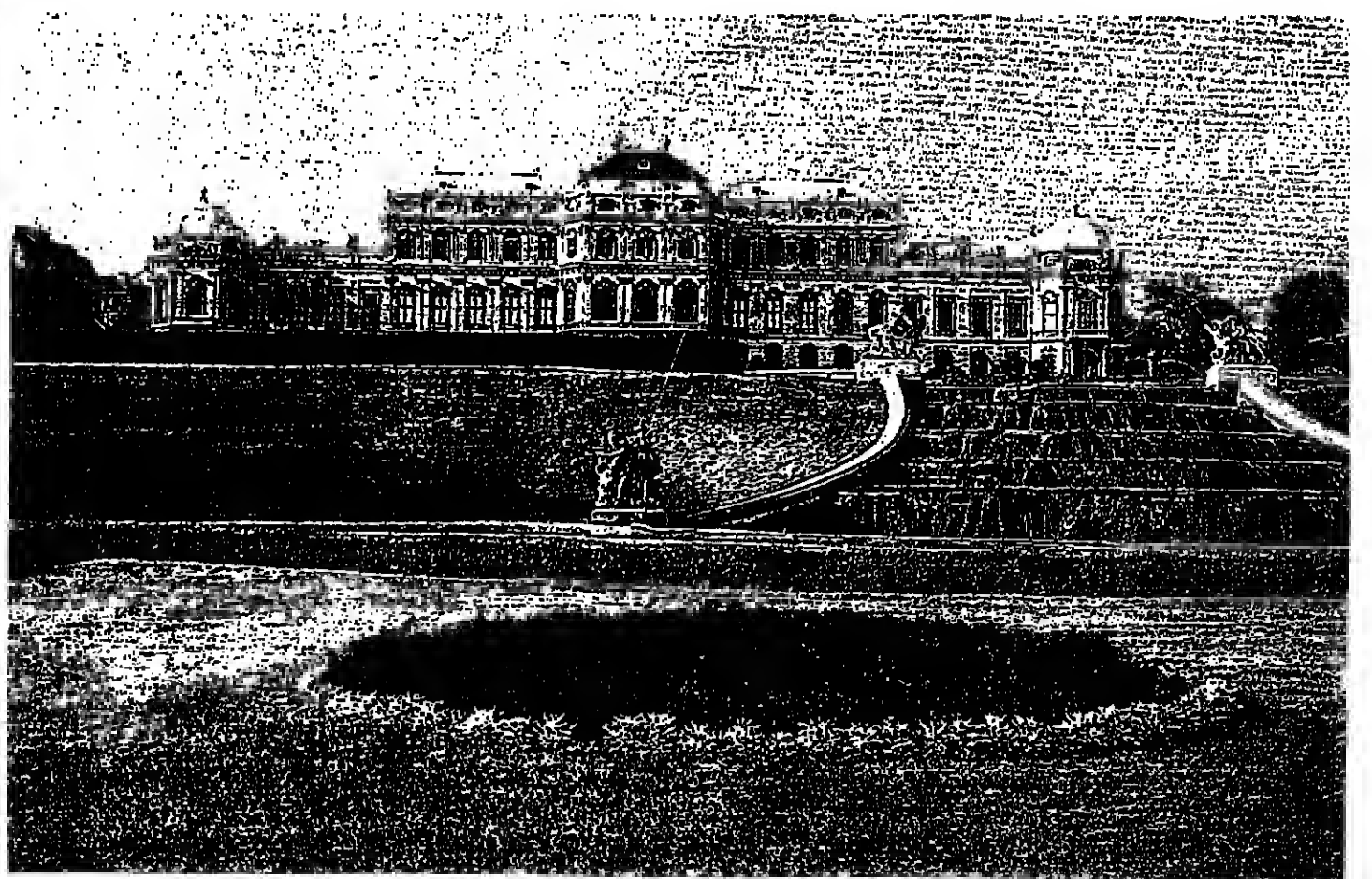
Would Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert and Johann Strauss ever have believed they would reach such a large audience?

The Crown Jewels of the House of Habsburg can be seen in the jewel-room of the Hofburg in Vienna. Even the last Emperor's French exercise book, with the mistakes marked in red, can be seen in the local museum in Tulln. And in the museum in the small town of Traismauer, there's evidence that the best-known poet and minstrel of the Middle Ages, Walther von der Vogelweide, did not pay his cobbler's bills.

The Austrians love the human side of their culture, and the country's 350 museums prove that there's no shortage of culture here.

Austrian Holidays

Welcome to Austria



AUSTRIA, THE TRUE MEANING OF HOSPITALITY

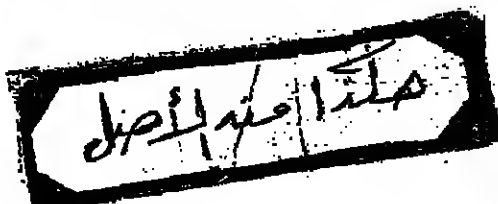
Welcome aboard Austrian Airlines

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For information please call

Austrian National Tourist Office Tele: 2467241/2468375



By Fatima Ahmed

VIENNA, the home of art, architecture and music, contributed greatly to the aesthetic culture of the world. Today, Vienna is making a small but significant contribution to the Gulf in the field of art and architecture through little known but widely appreciated works of art — like the magnificent chandeliers adorning the most talked about building in Kuwait — the Conference Centre.

The Conference Centre, built for the January 1987 Islamic Summit, has the largest revolving stage in the entire Arab world, and is the only one of its kind in the Gulf. In theory, Kuwait can host an opera or a ballet at the auditorium, which can accommodate more than 1,500 people.

Very few in Kuwait know that the revolving stage was supplied by an Austrian company, Waagner-Biro, one of several companies which participated in building the Conference Centre. The Austrians supplied formwork, chandeliers and lighting fixtures, furniture, glass doors, glass facades and aluminium windows, among other things.

Heritage
With thousands of years of architectural heritage behind them, and contemporary Austrian architects pioneering a campaign for 'humane designs for living', it was not difficult for Austria to carve a niche in the building sector in the Gulf.

Some of Kuwait's hospitals were built by the Austrians. This week they begin constructing one of the most ambitious projects — the Telecommunications Centre in downtown Kuwait, at an estimated cost of KD300,000. It will be completed in about three months.

Another project the Austrians are involved in is water distillation, a plant with 13 water treatment containers. Work at the project, valued at KD1.7 million, began in February and will be completed by the end of November.

The building boom, as experienced in the 1970s, is nearly over in the Gulf. Kuwait is no exception. The building industry is going through difficult times; the slowdown is particularly noticeable in the private sector. But the number of public projects is on the rise and "some opportunities" still exist for Austrian builders and suppliers, according to Austria's Commercial Counsellor in Kuwait, Dr Franz Knappitsch.

"We expect the general market situation to improve in coming months," commented Dr Franz, particularly after the ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Exploring
Austrians are also exploring ways to transfer expertise in the field of agriculture. Talks on co-operation in this sector began after the June 1987 visit of the Director-General of Kuwait's Public Authority of Agriculture and Fishery to Austria.

"Things take time in agriculture. You do not harvest today what you planted yesterday, and the same is true of official visits," Dr Franz said.

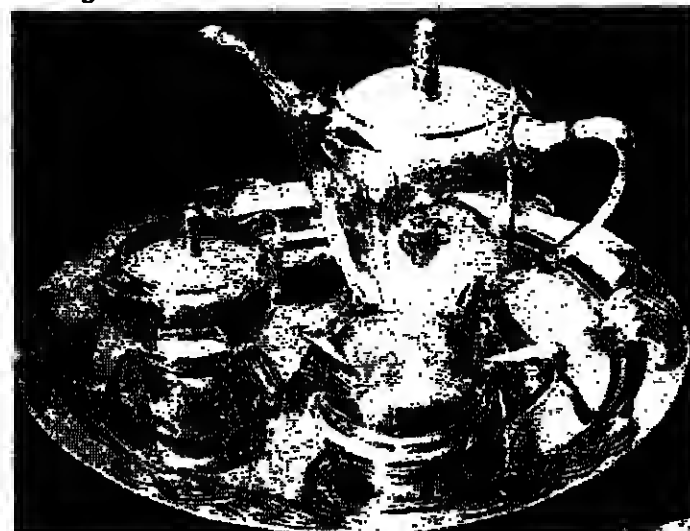
But "interesting talks were held" and the Austrians, planning long-term, confidently expect to "reap the harvest".

Austria is also tapping potential to expand trade ties. "There are promising market niches," says Dr Franz. For instance, last year, Austrians promoted security equipment evoking a great deal of interest among the clientele. Nine Austrian companies took

Economic ties with Kuwait, Gulf grow stronger every day



The Commercial University, Vienna. Austrian architects are making a contribution in the Middle East.



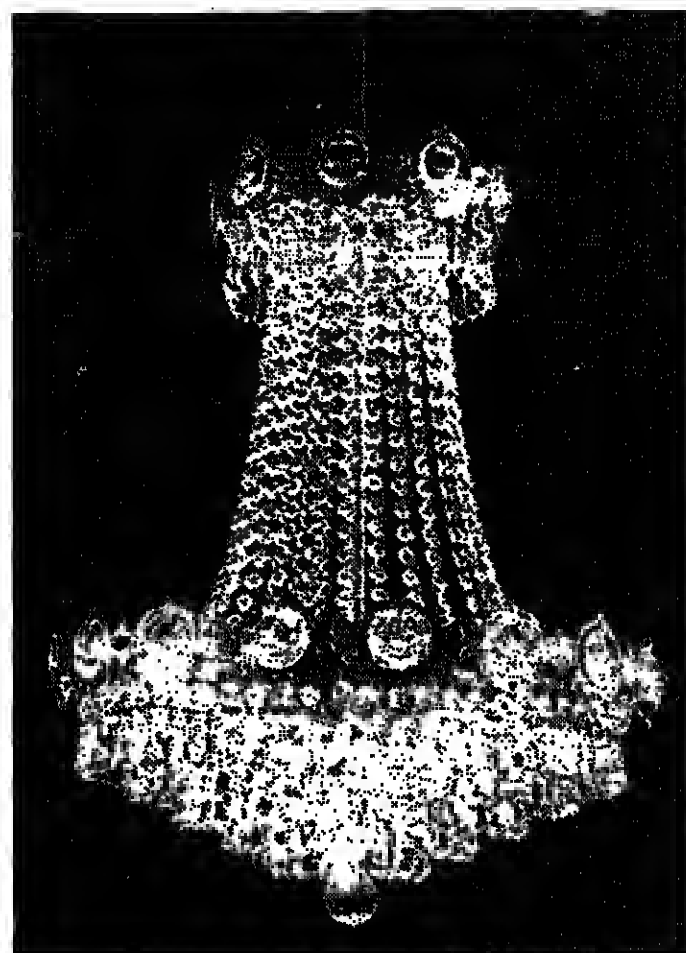
Contemporary Austrian silverware: trade in consumer goods is high on the priority list.

part in another trade mission to offer a wide range of products suitable for the establishment and maintenance of municipal facilities such as road cleaning machines, waste water disposal systems, safety installations, construction machinery and materials. These companies hope to submit tenders for a number of major projects.

Kuwait is a highly competitive market. The slowdown in business in overseas market and the

dollar rate has had an effect on total exports to Kuwait. However, Austrian exports doubled between 1979 and 1986. During the same period, imports from Kuwait rose by a mere 20 per cent. In 1987, Austria exported goods valued at KD10 million.

The Austrian market share has increased. "We could do better still but we are moving in the right direction. It is not unjustified to hope that the trend will continue for years to come," he said.



Austrian chandeliers adorn Kuwait's most talked about building — the Conference Centre.

It is no secret that Kuwait is an exporter of capital. In 1986, Kuwait's foreign investments amounted to KD2.2 billion and the Gulf state has shown an interest in diversifying investments.

The Austrians hope that Kuwaitis will "take an interest in privatisation measures and share issues in Austria."

"Investors keep an eye on what is going on at the Vienna stock exchange and will not fail to seize

interesting opportunities," he said.

In recent months Austria has been seeking to redefine its image in the region and has launched an export drive to the Middle East. President Kurt Waldheim's visit is widely seen as part of such efforts.

Despite modest economic growth in the Middle East, Austrian exports went up in the first half of 1988. Exports to Arab countries were more than AS\$5,000 million, 20 per cent up on Jan-June

1987. In dollar terms, the increase was nearly 30 per cent.

Sales to the Middle East were 24 per cent higher than last year in local currency terms, reaching nearly AS\$8,000 million, up by 30 per cent in dollar terms.

Appetite

All markets in the Middle East showed a bigger appetite for Austrian goods. In Lebanon, work on a power project pushed up exports by 150 per cent to £13 million. There was a surge in sales in Saudi Arabia amounting to \$99 million.

All trading partners with the Gulf are re-adjusting their policy due to the oil price crash and the economic recession. Austria is no different. Though Austrian suppliers recognise a change in the pattern of demand, their priority remains "investment goods". A new priority is consumer goods, which is reflected in the Austrian policy of participating in trade fairs like the recent one held in Baghdad.

After the Aug 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war, Austrian power engineers are preparing for fresh opportunities in Iran and Iraq. Austrians are also exploring opportunities in other Gulf states like taking part in the construction of the largest natural gas field in Qatar, which will cost a total of one billion dollars; sub-contracting to build the largest artificial lake in the Gulf — in Bisha, Saudi Arabia. Nearly 500 Austrian companies are working in Saudi Arabia, most of them small and medium-size sub-contractors.

Austrian products, particularly foodstuffs, are much in demand in the Gulf. In Saudi Arabia, they supply large amounts of fruit juice, fruit

concentrates and milk powder.

Though trade with Saudi Arabia has dropped from AS five billion in 1983 to AS\$2.6 billion in 1986, the Austrians were able to maintain their share in the overall volume of the kingdom's foreign-trade — that is 0.8 per cent of total imports.

In the UAE Austrian builders contributed substantially to that Gulf country's infrastructure during the construction boom. Austria was the single largest supplier of power generating plants and built several bridges, cement factories and a composting plant among others.

Changes in the Middle East economy are prompting Austrian bankers to explore avenues that could prove mutually rewarding. Austrian bankers are promoting the attractions to investors of Austria's banking secrecy laws, which offer a combination of total anonymity, conservative banking practices and consistent supervision. The Oesterreichische Laenderbank will this year launch its Vienna Islamic International Fund, targeted at individuals in the region.

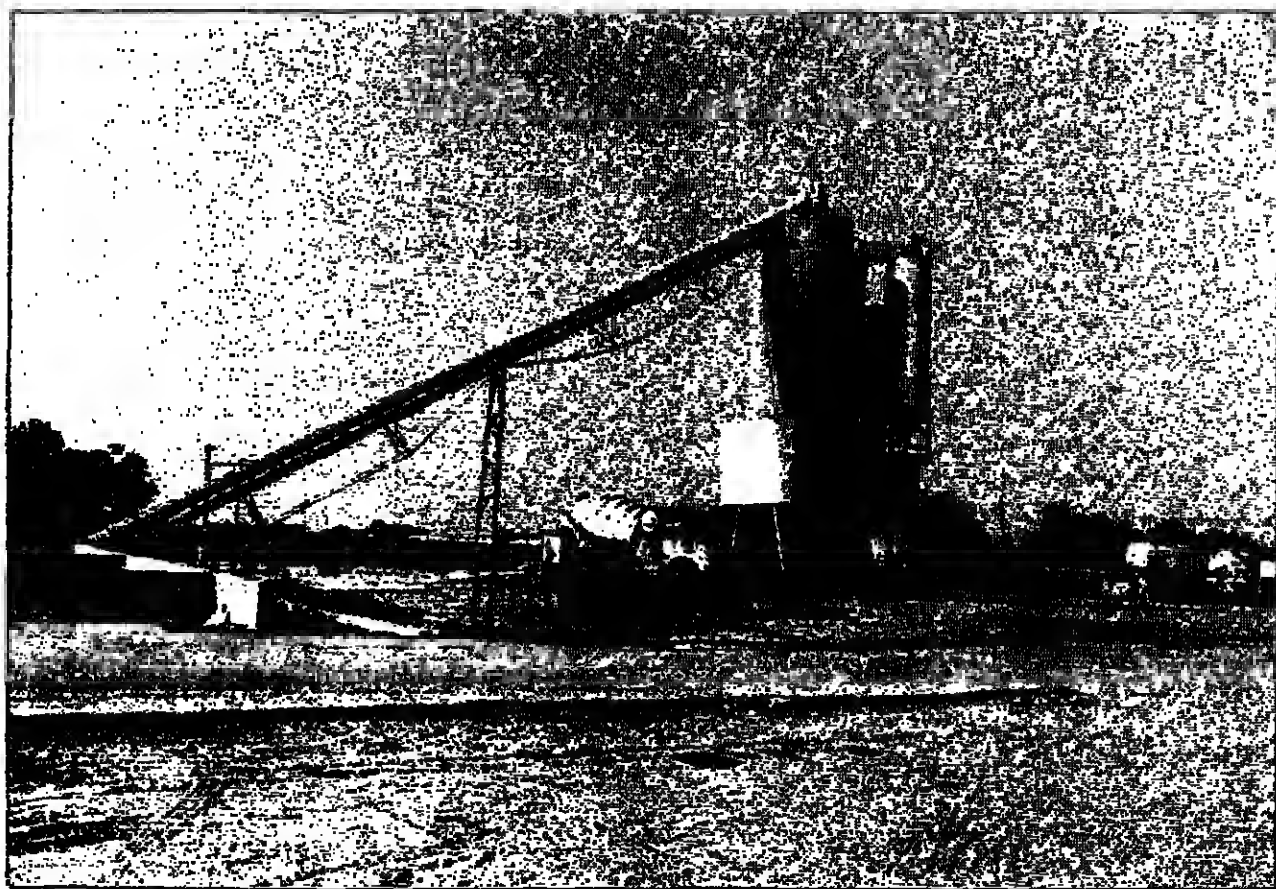
Linked with business is pleasure. Austria, which lies at the crossroads of Europe, received over 80 million tourists in 1986, with Germans topping the list of foreign visitors. The leisure industry believes there is plenty of room for more visitors, particularly in the high-income bracket. And as the Austrian Airlines has direct flights between Kuwait and Vienna, the country hopes to catch some of the tourist outflow from Kuwait.

At the moment, Austria is laying the foundations for better relations with Kuwait and the Gulf.

KUWAIT-AUSTRIAN COMPANY

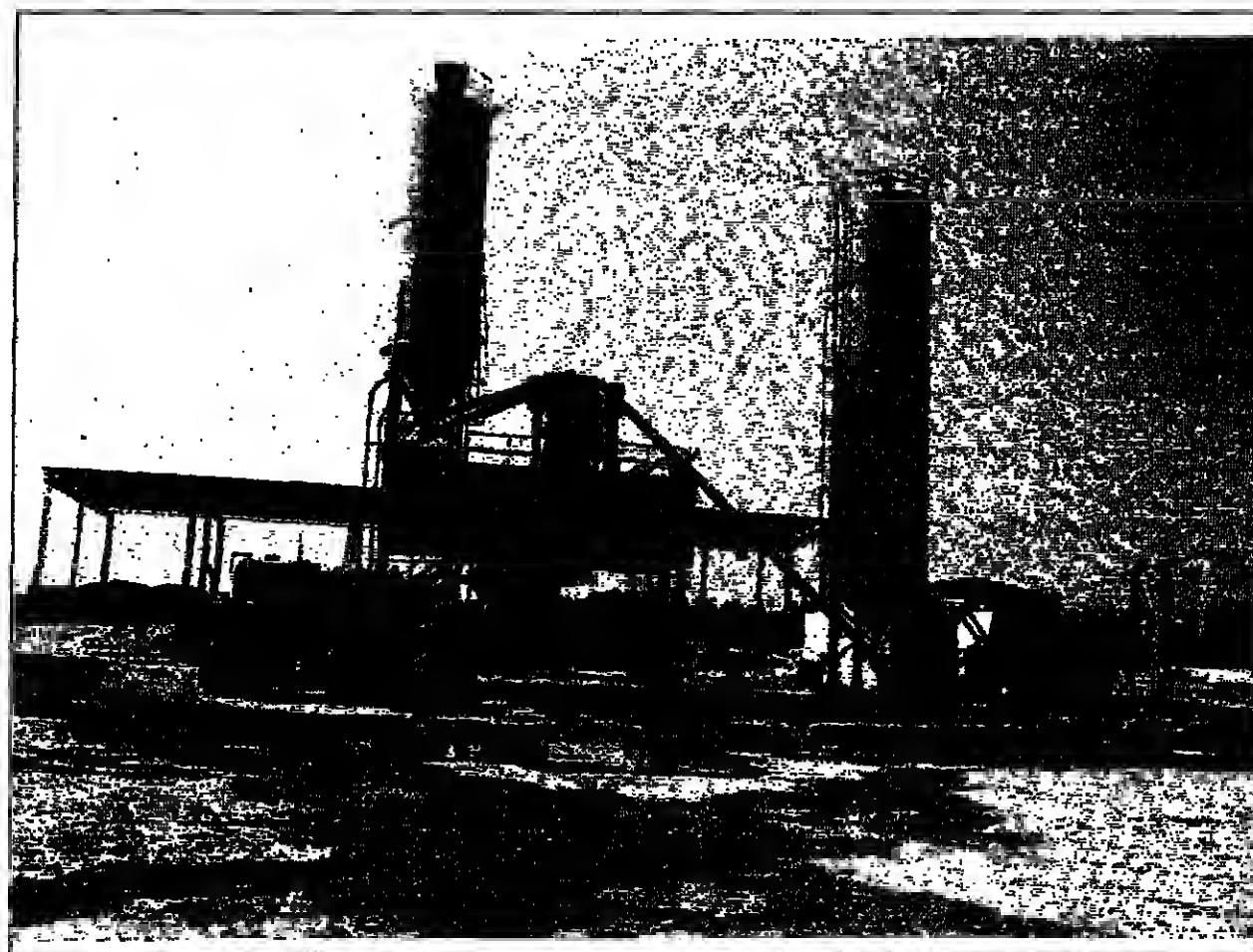
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Hearty welcome to our famous Federal President
DR. KURT WALDHEIM

Improving ties with Third World

THE United Nations Organisation is an important factor for the development of one dimension in Austrian foreign policy — relations with the countries of the Third World — which now after a slow start claims more and more of its attention. Without colonial experience in its dealings with peoples outside Europe, Austria cannot rely on past linguistic and cultural ties nor until recently has its business and political leadership been imbued with adequate awareness of the problem.

Austria, precisely because it never exercised colonial overlordship and is therefore unburdened by the mistakes of such policy, can as a small and neutral country count on being accepted by the Third World countries as a political and economic partner. Any suspicion of an intent to dominate, which indeed it could not do, is absent. The lengthy process of building up constructive relations has become evident especially through the increasingly varied contacts arising on new and mutual exchanges of diplomatic representation.

The intensification of political relations has gone hand in hand with the build-up of a development aid policy. On the conclusion of the State Treaty and the reattainment of its own complete sovereignty Austria had at first itself a considerable economic leeway to make up as against the European industrial nations. Nevertheless its signature in 1960 of the convention for the establishment of OECD was an expression of its determination to assist the developing countries. And five years later it submitted voluntarily to control by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) created by the OECD nations furnishing development aid.

At the United Nations Austria has given an undertaking to comply with the internationally approved norm of devoting 0.7 per cent of its gross national product annually to developing countries by 1990. In 1985 Austria's public-sector development aid totalled 0.38 per cent of the GNP as against 0.28 per cent in the previous year. This means that Austria will have to double its public-sector development aid in order to reach the required level.

Consideration

A further consideration is the fact that Austrian development aid consist of approximately fifty per cent of backed export loans with a relatively low donation element. In a qualitative respect therefore its aid compares unfavourably with the performances by other DAC nations (the DAC average 1985: 0.36 per cent).

The reasons for this backwardness are twofold. In the first place there was the tardy development of Austria's own economy as against that of other European industrial countries. But in addition there have been the critical occurrences since 1973 in the world economy.

They have not been conducive to facilitating the conviction among wide sections of the Austrian public, and certain portions of leading economic and political circles, that development aid on a generous scale is not merely a matter of international solidarity, but part of an active peace policy in furtherance of equal opportunity and equally matched co-operation between nations.

That too was responsible for Austrian development policy finding relatively late an organizational and normative mould adequate to its purposes. The 1974 Development Aid Act signified a start. Necessary is that in the course of time the country's participation in economic peacekeeping should become as firmly anchored in the public mind as this is already the case with Austria's participation in the United Nations' peacekeeping operations.

Austrian development policy works at three levels — bilateral relations, participation in international organizations devoted to development aid, and contribution to constructive progress in the North-South dialogue. It has no illusions but that its programme, for all the need for a quantitative increase and an appropriately qualitative improvement, cannot be aligned solely on targets of economic growth. It must also a growing degree promote the poorest among the developing countries.



Austria's neutrality ensures a valuable role in United Nations' peace-keeping activities.

First in the field of humanitarian aid

COMMITMENT to humanitarian and human rights ideals is a significant factor in Austria's foreign policy. Nevertheless these ideals are not linked with specific foreign political goals. Commitment to human rights is not subservient to foreign policy considerations, nor does it meet any political exigencies — it simply benefits people.

Caring for the individual is the focal point. Again and again people who have applied in Eastern European countries for permission to join their families in the West or to marry or travel abroad seek official support for their applications. The total number of cases of humanitarian hardship in 1985 was markedly lower than in 1984, while the number of cases which were satisfactorily resolved went up.

Austria's emphatic commitment to the implementation of human rights and their extension and its willingness to intervene in cases of humanitarian hardship are complemented by its traditional policy towards refugees and those seeking asylum and its solidarity with the victims of natural or man-made disaster.

Soon after its admission to the United Nations, Austria proved its value in the course of large-scale co-operation with the United Nations in the field

of humanitarian aid. This was in 1956, when a total of some 170,000 refugees poured into Austria from Hungary.

With the co-operation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with the financial support of the United Nations' member states, an answer was found to a problem which would normally have been beyond Austria's means. This refugees were presented with the opportunity of making their way to other countries or of staying in Austria, as thousands of them did and beginning a new life there.

Even before Austria itself had regained full sovereignty, asylum was granted to refugees and displaced persons in the immediate post-war period, just as it was later to Hungarians in 1956, to Czechoslovaks in 1968, to Poles in 1981, and to any other people who have sought refuge in Austria for humanitarian reasons or for fear of political persecution. From 1945 till 1985 Austria proved a country of asylum for two million people, and in this time it spent some 7,500 million schillings on their

behalf.

In view of its geographical situation and its history, Austria is traditionally a country of first asylum and thus one of the most important staging points on the routes adopted by refugees and emigrants in the years since the Second World War.

Over and above the efforts made by the country of first

asylum the refugee problem must, as Austria sees it, be solved by international co-operation and mutual aid within the framework of the entire community of nations. It has therefore repeatedly raised financial resources for refugees in other parts of the world.

Austria has also responded to appeals by the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees and granted asylum in recent years to refugees from non-European countries, like Uganda, Chile and Viet Nam.

Any of them who decide on a different destination during their stay in Austria may adjust their arrangements to travel on to the destination of their choice. Some of them remain in Austria.



Austrian workers administer a health project in Tunisia.

Parliamentary democracy ensures political stability

Austria is a parliamentary democracy in which basic rights are guaranteed by the constitution. A comprehensive system of regulatory measures ensures that these guarantees are implemented effectively and that they do not exist only on paper.

Political allegiances are catered for by the parties, which are represented in the legislative assemblies proportionately to the degree of popular support they enjoy. This ensures permanent competition, which in turn provides political stability.

The Austrian constitution is based on republican,

democratic, federal and constitutional principles as well as on the strict division of legislative and executive powers and of jurisdiction and administration.

The members of the judiciary are independent and cannot be arbitrarily dismissed or transferred. The basic constitutional principles which determine Austria's relations with other states are formulated in the Austrian State Treaty (Vienna, 15th May 1955) and the constitutional law defining Austria's status of permanent neutrality, passed on 26th October 1955, whose provisions form an integral part of the

constitution.

In many political fields, there are other, primarily social forces at work which are not directly anchored in the constitution. It has been observed that Austria is a country of organised social interests, which means that political developments are determined to an appreciable degree by social forces.

The system of so-called social partnership, the characteristic Austrian approach to industrial relations which has roused considerable interest in other parts of the world, shows that political decisions of major

importance can be taken by procedures which have no established basis in law.

It may be said of Austria that complementing the written constitution there is a de facto situation not strictly determined by constitutional law, a situation which must be taken into account if the political system is to be correctly assessed.

This situation is determined by political parties, chambers and other organised economic interests, religious communities and a variety of cultural and social institutions as well as the media.

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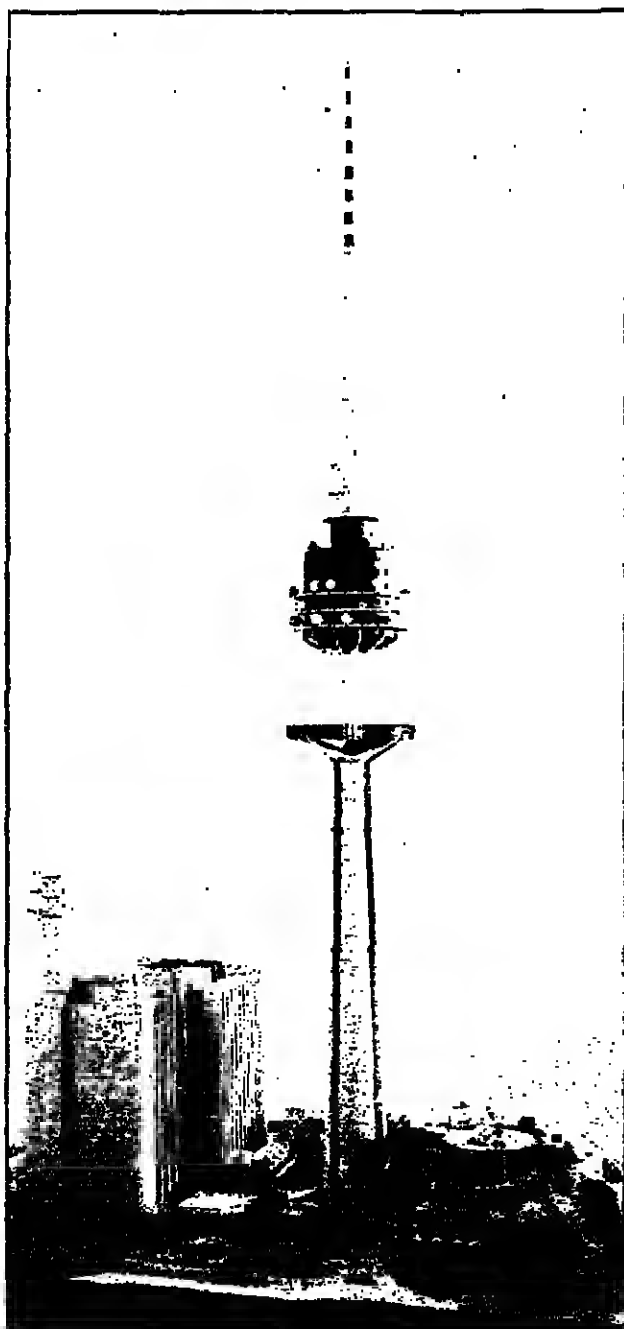
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Hearty welcome to His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim,
President of Austria.

AUSTRIA: AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1988

SPORT is a bond between people which transcends all political and linguistic barriers. This applies not just to professional sporting events but also to the amateur level which involves the public at large.

If winter sports dominate the scene in Austria, this does not by any means imply that other sports are neglected.

Year in, year out thousands of people visit Austria because they know that the country offers ideal conditions for sporting activities and for watching world-famous competitive events. Those who come here in search of rest and relaxation know that they will find it in Austria's beautiful countryside and in an appealing atmosphere of sophisticated hospitality.

Twice the venue of Olympic Winter Games

Austria is frequently chosen by international sports organisations as the venue of large-scale competitive events. Exemplary management, lavish sporting facilities and a high standard of accommodation for competitors and support personnel alike have all contributed to make Austria an attractive site for international sporting events. It is thus no coincidence that the Tyrolean capital was twice, in 1964 and 1976, chosen as the venue of the Olympic Winter Games. Millions of sports devotees visited Innsbruck as spectators or followed the events on radio and television.

Skating as a national sport
Austria's national sport is without any doubt skiing. That the Austrian is a passionate skier certainly has a great deal

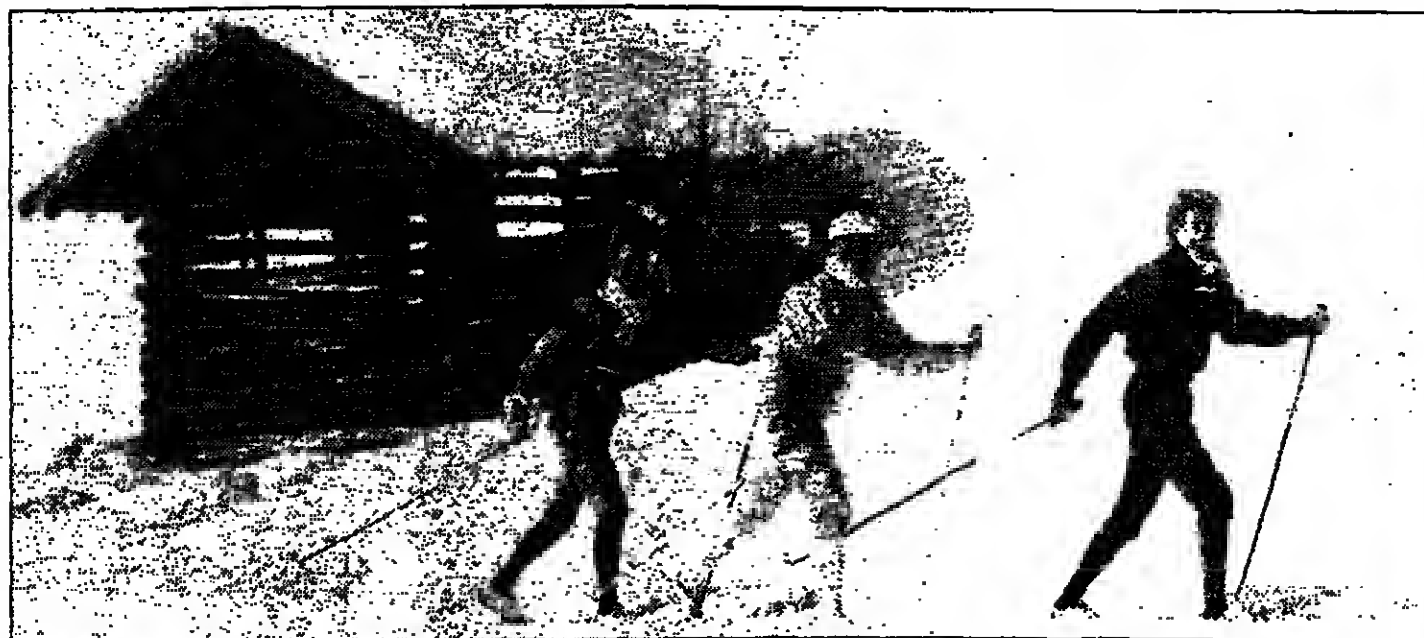
to do with the country's topographical and climatic conditions, but there is also a historical reason: it was here that Alpine skiing began, in the person of Matthias Zdarsky (1856-1940), who wrote the first skiing manual in 1897, invented the first effective ski binding and in 1905 organised the first slalom race in the history of the sport, on the slopes of the Muckkogel near Lilienfeld (Lower Austria).

Ever since then Austria has been the world's leading nation in the theory and teaching of Alpine skiing. The so-called "Arlberg School" — named after the first ski school in the Tyrolean village of St Anton am Arlberg — has become a household name in the skiing world. The tradition has for many years been kept up by the Federal Sports School of St Christoph am Arlberg, the centre of Austria's renowned ski instructor training scheme. It is from this centre that fresh impulses are generated to revitalise ski instruction.

In this day and age sport has to have its heroes; for decades now Austria has been producing Alpine skiers whose names became known to the world over: from Toni Sailer and Karl Schranz to Annemarie Moser-Proll and Franz Klammer.

International competitive events

Every year Austria's great winter sports resorts are the scene of important international competitive events, like the World Cup races. The most celebrated of these is the Hahnenkamm race in the Tyrolean resort of Kitzbühel. Other sites of World



Without doubt, Austria's national sport is skiing.

Twice the venue of Winter Olympics

Austria: the sporting country

Cup events are Schruns-Tschagguns in Vorarlberg, St Anton am Arlberg in Tyrol, Zell am See and Saalbach-Hinterglemm, both in Salzburg Province, Bad Kleinkirchheim in Carinthia and Schladming in Styria.

Austria's ski jumpers are amongst the best in the world. They have ideal conditions for training, with modern jumps, the most famous of which are on Bergisel near Innsbruck (Tyrol), in Bischofshofen (Salzburg Province) and in Bad Mitterndorf (Styria).

Austria is also frequently the site of World and European Championships in other sports like tobogganing, luge, ice hockey, curling and ski bob. These events also attract an international public and reinforce Austria's standing as a land of winter sports throughout the world.

Winter holidays 'made to measure'

Austria's assets as a land of winter sports are not confined to the conditions it offers professional sportsmen and spectators. The holiday-maker who enjoys skiing will find exactly what he wants here: the



One special attraction for devotees of car racing is the Austrian Formula 1 Grand Prix on the 'Osterreich-Ring'.

facilities for a "tailor-made holiday" catering exactly for his individual wishes. With lifts and cable cars to plenty, everybody can ski in even the highest Alpine regions.

In 1985 there were some 22,000 ski lifts and cable cars

world-wide. In this field Austria ranks number one, with one sixth of the total. This is hardly a coincidence: the first ski lift in Central Europe was opened in 1908 in Vorarlberg.

Winter visitors to Austria can choose between 50 skiing

regions with 350 villages and a further 700 winter sports resorts. These offer all the amenities for a successful winter holiday: indoor swimming-pools, cross-country skiing trails, toboggan runs, skating rinks and so on.

Tradition and progress

Although Austria is a classical winter sports country, it also has a great deal to offer in other sporting fields, like football, which used to be the national sport. There is also a long tradition behind one of the toughest amateur cycling events, the Tour of Austria. First held in 1949, it covers a course of some seven hundred miles through the Austrian mountains.

One special attraction for devotees of car racing is the Austrian Formula 1 Grand Prix on the "Osterreich-Ring" near Zeltweg, in Styria.

Judo has also a tradition in Austria, but it has recently emerged as a highly successful sport.

Active holidays in summer

The holiday-maker planning to come to Austria will want to know not just which sports are popular here but also what



A mountain-climber pauses for breath after a challenging climb.

sporting facilities will be available to him.

Above all, there are water sports: Austria offers excellent scope for swimming, sailing, windsurfing, rowing, water skiing, diving and angling with its rivers and numerous lakes — above all in the Salzkammergut (Upper Austria, Salzburg Province, Styria) and in Carinthia, the most southerly of the provinces.

Everywhere the visitor will find excellent tennis courts, golf courses and swimming pools. Riding has become extremely popular in recent years.

Mountain walking and climbing

Austria's landscape is dominated by the Eastern Alps, which extended from the high massifs of the West to the wooded hills of the East.

For sports enthusiasts from all over the world Austria's mountains mean holidays spent skiing, climbing or hiking.

Austria is known as one of the best rock-climbing areas in

Europe. There are climbs requiring all grades of proficiency, in rock and ice. Alpinists from every continent come to Austria to try the challenging climbing routes. The best-known areas for ice routes are in the Glockner Group on the border of Carinthia and Salzburg Province and the Otztal, Stubai and Zillertal Alps in Tyrol. Rock-climbers will be familiar with the names Wilder Kaiser in Tyrol and the Grossglockner in Styria. A number of high Alpine mountaineering schools with trained mountain guides give theoretical and practical instruction.

There is a network of many thousands of miles of hiking paths criss-crossing Austria from the Vienna Woods in the East to the Bregenz Woods in the West, punctuated by 730 huts for overnight accommodation. Ten long-distance hiking paths and three of the six European international hiking paths lead the length and breadth of Austria and are tended by the Alpine associations.



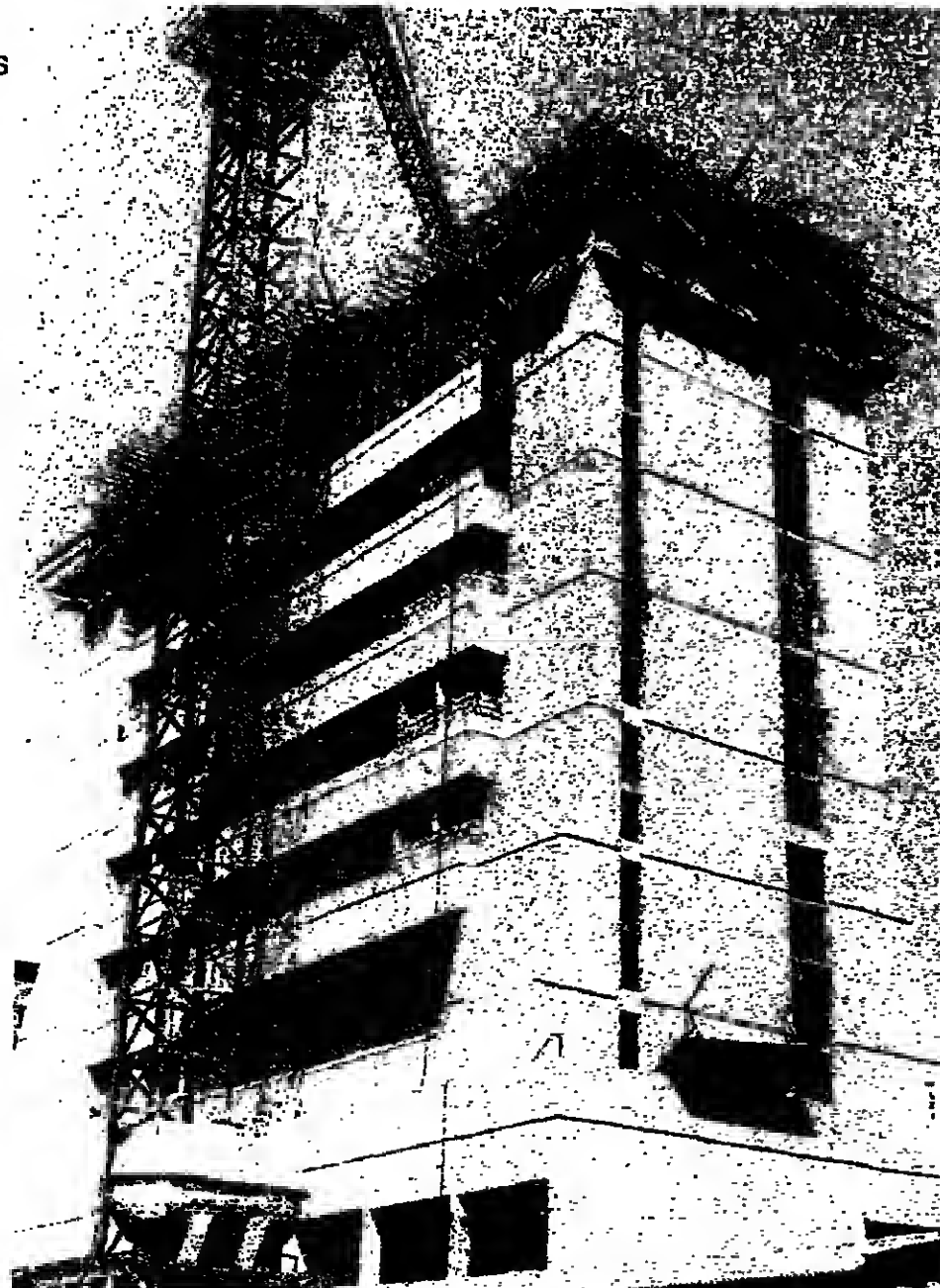
In summer, Austria's mountains are ideal for trekking.

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Major position in sphere of music

EUROPEAN culture found its perhaps most characteristic expression in the wealth of music which it has inspired, and Austria occupies such a central position in this sphere that the words "Austria" and "music" must be looked upon as almost synonymous in meaning.

The historic reason for this may be found in the unique concentration of musical genius and power which manifested itself around 1800 and gave rise to what came to be known as "Viennese classicism."

The master musicians of Viennese classicism attained veritably sublime heights in endowing their music with ineffably human and spiritual qualities.

Compare

Experts on the history of human culture therefore like to compare this golden epoch in the history of Vienna with the Athens of Pericles, for the composers who lived and worked in Vienna between the years 1780 to about 1828 (the year in which Schubert died) invested their music with a power transcending all frontiers and generations, which even today, in the age of the mass media, reaches out to all human beings all over the world. "And it was the fate of this Austria of ours to provide the backdrop and the stage for this musical epoch," wrote Heinrich Kralik, the Viennese music critic and writer, "Vienna must indeed be justly regarded as the Athens of music."

"That Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Laoner, Johann Strauss, Bruckner, and Mahler were Austrians, and that Beethoven and Brahms both established firm roots in Vienna, which became their spiritual home and inspired their mighty works, shows in what special and significant sense Austria must be regarded as the spiritual home of music." None other than the famous conductor, Bruno Walter (1876-1962) wrote these words concerning the great musicians of the classical period and their descendants of the late 19th century.

Many theories have been put forward to explain just why



Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Richard Strauss (at the piano), Askovette by W. Bithorn.

Austria was destined to nurture such a blossoming of musical inspiration. No doubt the climate and the landscape, as well as the geographical and ethnographical situation of the country, which made it both a bulwark and bridge at various moments in its history, all played their part.

The great epochs of European migration when whole peoples were on the move and new ideas were spreading — from the north to the south in the Gothic period, and from the south to the north during the Renaissance and the baroque era — directly affected

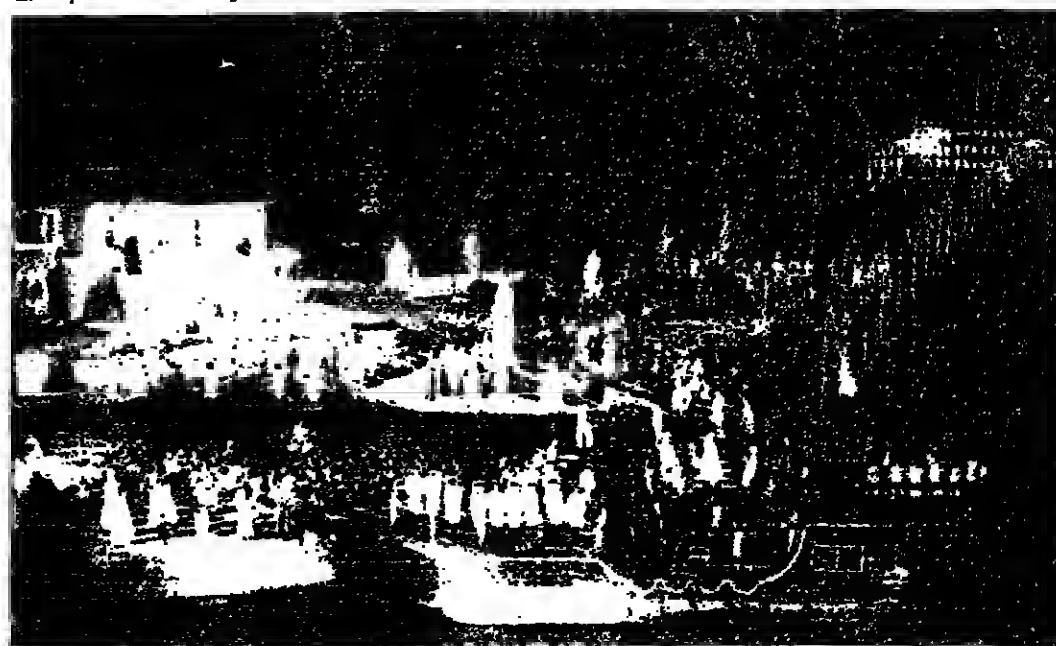
Austria's own historic development. The intermingling of ethnic groups and cultures within the multi-racial Hapsburg empire from the end of the Middle Ages until the early 20th century may well have contributed towards the emergence of the artistic gifts which are a marked feature of the individual Austrian.

Mental

There is indeed a typically Austrian mental approach to any problems encountered, which enables the inhabitants of this country to handle spiritual and mental tensions

with a certain ease and to weld together the finest elements of international culture with their own deep-rooted popular culture, transforming and remodelling outside influences to create a typically Austrian style of music.

It obviously requires "that intangible feeling of a common national identity which is so peculiarly ours, as the mixed product of centuries-old frontier regions" (Kralik). Austria's musical authority, its position of power in the world of music has remained almost untouched by the ups and downs of history.



Scene from 'Der Zigeunerbaron' (The Gypsy Baron) by Johann Strauss the younger, at a music festival.

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Austria plays a vital part in East-West trade

Trade with every country in the world

BY virtue of its location within Europe, the area today occupied by Austria acquired importance at an early stage as a region of economic contacts and as a trading centre. To this must be added the tradition, reaching back over thousands of years, of mining and manufacturing several important raw materials and commodities (like salt, iron and iron products), which were exported or exchanged for goods from other countries.

Today Austria is one of the up-and-coming industrialised nations of the Western world, with an extremely varied industrial structure whose priority areas are increasingly moving away from the primary and secondary sectors (agriculture and forestry, industry, construction) to the tertiary sector (transport, trade, tourism, public services). Commercial transport is facilitated by a well-developed infrastructure from which both domestic and foreign manufacturers and business concerns benefit.

In 1985 Austria's gross domestic product amounted to AS1,371,000 million. In terms of total production value the foodstuffs and semi-luxuries industries (including the tobacco industry) ranked first with AS 87,200 million, followed by the chemical industry (AS 81,200 million) and the industrial plant and steel construction industry (AS 65,300 million).

Trade with every country in the world

Of Austria's overall industrial output, rather less than a quarter is exported. The main export items in 1985 were processed goods (primarily iron and steel) with a total value of AS 119,700 million, and machinery and transport goods (AS 110,800 million); while the agricultural and forestry sector accounts for exports of wood (AS 9,100 million), breeding livestock, meat and dairy products (hutter, cheese, dried milk — total value of foodstuffs export: AS 13,400 million).

To be set against the export total of AS 353,900 million is an import total for 1985 of AS



Chemie Linz AG, Austria's largest chemical concern.

430,900 million. This is accounted for mainly by machinery and transport goods (AS 128,600 million), processed goods (AS 78,300 million) and fuel and energy (AS 64,100 million).

Another consequence of Austria's geographical location is its special importance in the field of international trade. The principal factor here is the role played by Austrian businessmen in paving the way for or conducting business transactions between East and West. Thus, the net proceeds (active transit trade balance) from such transactions amounted to AS 13,700 million in 1985 compared with a balance of trade deficit of AS 77,000 million.

Trade fairs throughout Austria

Austria's trade fairs are centred around the Vienna International Fair, which is held twice a year. In the Austrian provinces the equivalent events tend to be specialised trade fairs, like the Graz Autumn Fair (Styria) which concentrates on heavy industry and agriculture, the Timber

Trade Fair in Klagenfurt (Carinthia), the International Agricultural Fair in Wels (Upper Austria), the Innsbruck Trade Fair (Tyrol) with its emphasis on tourism, and the Dornbirn Trade Fair (Vorarlberg) which focusses on consumer and capital goods. But these fairs are also tending towards a more universal scope. Increasing significance within the tourism sector is attaching to the "O.F.M. international", the Austrian holiday trade fair with international participation which is put on once a year by the Vienna Trade Fair Company in collaboration with the Austrian National Tourist Office. Then there are several smaller trade fairs and a number of specialised fairs run by the Vienna Trade Fair Company, these latter including the Leather Goods Fair, the Vienna Ladies' Fashions Week, the Vienna Art and Antiques Fair and the IFABO Office Equipment Fair.

Bridge between East and West

Austria fulfils an important function in East-West trade.

This was particularly true at the time when trading between East and West was conducted on a bilateral settlement basis, but it still holds true in the present age of multilateral settlement. A large proportion of Austria's total transit trade is conducted on this basis. Numerous East-West business transactions are arranged in Austria. The country's experts on Eastern European trade are active on Eastern bloc markets either in their own interests or as representatives of Western companies.

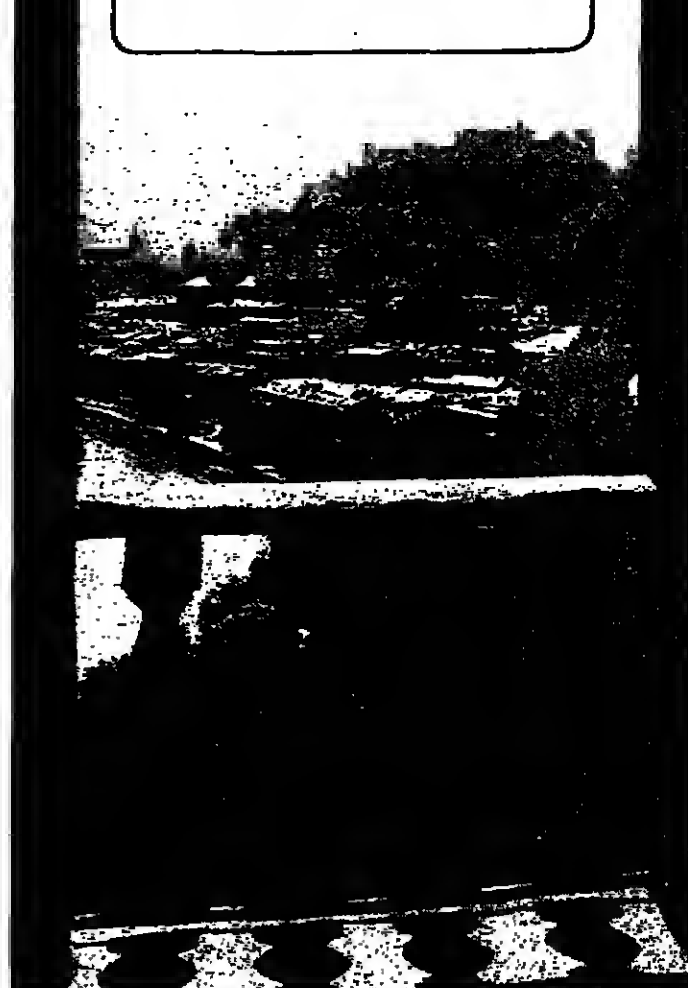
Then again, foreign concerns from both East and West have their own branch offices in Austria — particularly in Vienna — and take advantage of the expertise of Austrian Eastern trading experts in conducting their business. The Austrian Federal Economic Chamber's Arbitration Court provides administrative and technical help in the case of disputes arising out of economic matters. This assistance is based on bilateral agreements with arbitration courts in Eastern and Western countries.

SALZBURG, capital of the Province of the same name, lies 1400 feet above sea-level and almost in the centre of Austria. At present its inhabitants number nearly 150,000. Nestling at the foot of three wooded hills, Salzburg extends on both banks of the Salzach River which winds through its centre.

Lovely surroundings and well-preserved baroque architecture give Salzburg its special charm. Alexander von Humboldt, the world-travelled scholar, prized Salzburg as "one of the three most beautiful regions on earth". Salzburg is called the "Rome of the North" and there is something indescribably southern about its spacious squares, narrow old streets, churches, monasteries, impressive mansions and places set in extensive gardens and parks. The impregnable fortress "Hohensalzburg" has protected the City for 900 years and gives it a unique silhouette. Salzburg's charming character appears to alter with the seasons: Salzburg is always beautiful, and one is sure that it is at its best at this very moment, thus the crucial poet Hermann Bahr.

Music and countless other cultural activities enliven and round off the life of the City. Theatre performances and concerts, museums and galleries, specialised fairs in the Exhibition Centre and congresses are continually giving Salzburg new impulses. The College of Music, "Mozarteum" and the University have both found an ideal home here. Thanks to its propitious setting — ancient European trade routes passed through Salzburg — the City can be easily reached by road, rail and air. Austrian Airlines and Swissair, together with other airlines, ensure good international connections. Whatever you look for in Salzburg — the City of Mozart, the Festival City, a centre for congresses or a health centre — you will not be disappointed.

Salzburg's infinite variety offers numerous possibilities for every kind of entertainment and leisure activity. And the City takes good care of the visitor: first-class hotels in the Austrian tradition alongside the most modern accommodation, coffee-houses, bars and wine-

Salzburg:
always
beautiful

Lovely surroundings and well-preserved baroque architecture give Salzburg its special charm.

taverns invite one to linger. Especially worth visiting is the Casino in Cafe Winkler where unconventional architecture combines with a breath-taking panoramic view over the City. The Mozart Week in January, the Easter Festival, the

Whitsun Concerts, the orchestral concerts of the Cultural Society and the Mozarteum, the Salzburg Palace Concerts, the musical events in Hellbrunn Palace, at "Hohensalzburg" Fortress, the "Culture Week" in October and the Advent-singing all bear witness to a concert programme rarely paralleled in range and quality. Music lends enchantment to the many palaces, the Festival Theatres, the gardens and courtyards. The beauty and charm of the City provide internationally famous artists with setting and scenery. Performances at the Marionette Theatre, Landestheater and the "Kammerspiele", as well as the living tradition of the folklore performances, the "Young Scene" festival, museums, exhibitions and galleries enrich the many-sided cultural life in this metropolis of the arts.

Salzburg — City and Province — do not just bear the same name; their charming characters are truly complementary. The magnificent countryside with its mountains, hills and forests provides a perfect setting for the City, and the atmosphere of the City extends into the surrounding farmland. The wooded hills of the City, Heuberg and Gaisberg, and easily accessible Untersberg, with its wild Alpine character, reward the visitor with splendid views. Romantic country walks, where nature is left almost untouched, delight the guest with superb architectural jewels in lovely natural settings: Leopoldsdorf Palace, Klessheim Palace and Hellbrunn Palace with its famous jeux d'eau, magnificent parks and Alpine zoo. Well-worth a visit are Monchsberg, Kapuzinerberg and the spacious park in Aigen, Glanbach Gorge and the baroque pilgrimage church on Plainberg. The lovely local Salzkammergut countryside with its many lakes, all within easy reach of Salzburg, offers abundant possibilities for pleasure and recreation.

Salzburg richly endowed with health-giving natural resources such as peat, brine and health waters, is also famed as a spa. The Paracelsus Spa Centre offers a wide variety of health treatments. Relax, enjoy life and take care of your health in the City and Province of Salzburg!

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Our hearty welcome to His Excellency
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How safe are Austrians from the vicissitudes of life? The country's social welfare system gears itself for the critical point at the turn of the century when a declining birth rate and an ageing population, will create financial strains on the system.

By Gert Rudolf

A COUNTRY'S social security "safety net" ought to offer a citizen protection when he is hit by one of life's downturns. Better still, this "safety net" might be referred to as an "insurance net", a form of mutual insurance which citizens agree to among one another.

In Austria, as in a number of other countries, participation in this social insurance system is compulsory, only a very small group being exempted. Austrian social insurance is a public institution secured by law, but is not a state establishment. The state does, however, pay in certain amounts toward the social security structure in the farming sector, which was incorporated into the social security system only during the postwar years.

Legally

The state is, however, legally required to assume responsibility in the event that the premiums no longer cover expenditure. And this is increasingly becoming the case: currently about 7.5 per cent of the entire state budget is applied to making up the deficit in the social insurance programme. This amount is equal to 17 per cent of the total premiums received. The expenditure on the full social insurance programme amounts to 15 per cent of the Austrian gross national product. Not included here are the costs of pensions for government employees, whose old age payments are a part of their employment benefits package, and thus are not included within the framework of the social security programme.

This means that the citizen is asked to pay a substantial amount for his social security, since eventually the government's coverage of deficits is paid from tax income out of everybody's pockets. The insurance premiums for non-self employed workers, graduated according to income, are split

Safety net for citizens



Senior citizens painting as a pastime.

about half and half between the employee and employer. The employer is also responsible for making the payments to the social insurance organisation.

Since its beginnings about one hundred years ago, the Austrian social security system has been built on the principle of management autonomy. The top administrative and supervisory positions are filled by nominees from the official organisations representing both employees and employers.

These 2,500 decision makers at local, regional and national level serve for five years each in honorary positions without salary. The administration itself employs 16,000 men and women to look after the needs of nearly 7,500,000 insured people. This is virtually the entire population, since family members are automatically covered as well when they themselves are not employed.

The earlier comment concerning the steady increase in insurance payments certainly reflects in part the high standard of this social security service, but more directly must be seen as resulting from the rapidly growing costs which medical progress has brought with itself. There is, of course, a moral obligation to look after the health of the citizenry, but at the same time, prompt reintegration of an accident or sickness victim into the ranks of the employed means further premium income for the system rather than payments for disabilities.

For the sake of the economy as a whole, it is vital to have as many citizens as possible productively employed. For all of these reasons, special attention is given to preventive medicine, whereby early recognition of illnesses can make a later extended and expensive treatment unnecessary. Even greater value is placed on the rehabilitation of accident victims.

Medical progress and its utilisation through the social insurance programme has also contributed to extending the

life expectancy of Austrians. On average, a woman can now expect to live for 76 years, a man for 69 years. The right to a retirement pension has remained unchanged at 60 years for women and 65 for men, although for the majority of the population the pension can be taken five years earlier, thus increasing the cost to the social security system.

Birth rate

When, as in Austria, the birth rate falls, at some later point the ageing of the population creates financial problems for the system. In Austria this critical point can already be seen as likely to occur about the turn of the century. A commission of scientists and insurance experts is already at work at the behest of the government to find a solution to this problem, one which affects other countries as well. As long as there is a general consensus in support of the unwritten contract between the generations allowing the elderly and disabled a share in the country's social product, the social security "safety net" will continue to exist.

مركز الامم

Parisian designers present 1989 ready-to-wear fashions

No single look, no one length

By Aline Mosby

PARIS, (UPI): The thigh-baring and giddy little girl fluff has vanished from the more serious Paris fashions for spring, with the newest look the sloping pyramid.

The eight-day presentations of 1989 ready-to-wear by some 68 designers to thousands of store buyers and press offered women a choice — no single look, no one length.

The body-plastering clothes and supershort skirts of the last four years gave way to softer lines, trousers and hemlines for everybody from knee-top to just above the ankle.

Only Emanuel Ungaro continued his slinky drapery clutching vice-like the body. Clothes for spring still showed off the body but more gently.

Designers including the all-powerful Yves Saint Laurent dropped hemlines to knee-top, just barely showing the knee. Mid-calf and above-ankle skirts and dresses flooded the shows.

Trousers, in the background for some four years, staged a brilliant comeback. To further cover the leg were high-waisted and superwide pants, narrow tailored or tapered trousers, floppy pyjamas, bloomers, harem, knickers, second-skin treads, jodhpurs and jumpsuits. Accordion-pleated pants were so wide they were dubbed skirtpants.

Some of the wide trousers looked downright elephantine. Many were chopped short above the ankle.

Acclaimed Claude Montana show restricted to only superwide trousers and long skirts did not bare the leg at all.

With the disappearance of baby doll fluff, fashion became more wearable and more graceful at the shows under tents in the Louvre museum courtyard. The fresh shape was the pyramid which showed up nearly everywhere, including just outside the tents where a giant glass pyramid was unveiled at the Louvre Museum entrance.

Fashion seems more wearable, more graceful at the recent Paris fashion shows held in tents at the Louvre Museum courtyard in the shadow of the giant glass pyramid, France's latest architectural masterpiece.

Several houses including Christian Lacroix, Chanel and Claude Montana resurrected the shape known as A-line or trapeze when Saint Laurent invented it 25 years ago.

In some of the shows the pyramid was translated into relaxed, unpadded shoulders drifting out to wide trousers of full, long skirts. The short swing jacket, the short A-line evening dress and the flared coat also followed the pyramid line. It's the opposite of the football shoulders and rear-

clinging dresses of the 1980s.

Yves Saint Laurent retained his forever perfect classic dresses and suits with slightly padded square shoulders, as did the Givenchy Pierre Balmain, Ungaro and Jean-Louis Scherrer Salons. But Saint Laurent also briefly used the pyramid idea for mid-calf, small-shouldered white sundresses and one short evening number. The Christian Dior and Sonia Rykiel lines also included A-line looks.

Most suits for spring kept the

popular bellhop short jackets or boleros over the usual narrow, above-knee skirt, sometimes draped.

A few long, body-hugging jackets made the runways. Several houses stuck to those snug jackets with flared peplums below the waist that have reigned for years but the peplums were smaller and fewer.

Jacket necklines ranged from seductive narrow, long lapels to gracefully wide shawl collars. Coats surfaced short and loose in sun-hot colours or trenchcoats or flowing A-line dusters.

Varied

Waistlines varied from 1930s low at Chanel to high under the bust on the superwide trousers and skirts at Montana.

The languid tea-time dress summed up the new soft and A-line look. Natural shoulders and long, filmy, flowered skirts recalled 5 o'clock trysts in London's Piccadilly Circus a half century ago.

Fringe dripped everywhere, on jackets, shawls, sleeves, hems and collars.

Lace added to the more graceful, more feminine feeling. The Valentino show exploded in lace blouses under chiffon blouses, lace hemlines, lace sleeves and lace collars. Jean-Louis Scherrer made lace vests and a draped short lace skirt for an evening suit.

Pleats gave Venetian-blind looks to long skirts, blouses, flared jackets and collars, in the mood of fashionable resort boardwalks in Biarritz in the '30s.

Paris was into Africa with a breathtaking safari A-line dress at Lacroix, jungle prints at Saint Laurent and superlong safari jackets at Montana. Some houses fell into an Indian mood.

Swallowtail coats and jackets, tunics, sailor collars, pinafores, smock tops and waist-clutching corsets also dotted the eight-day shows. Memorable was Jean-Paul Gaultier's suit jacket firmly corseted at the waist.

Swimsuits were shown by



Yves Saint Laurent presented this panther print chiffon dress with black satin lapels.

several houses including Chanel for the first time.

The fabrics matched the softer mood — mousseline, georgette and chiffon plus silk including Indian silks, silk jersey, wool gaberdine, canvas, denim, lace, cotton pique and cotton and lots of linen.

There were enough polka dots to sprinkle over all of Paris plus floral prints, particularly of daisies. Checks, gingham squares and stripes also filled the runways.

The colour palette curiously emphasised browns usually reserved for winter, from mahogany to tobacco, plus autumn-leaf red. Aside from the usual grey, black and white, designers chose acid green plus sizzling bright colours, icecream pastels and Indian saffron and dusky pink.

Shoes generally were low-heeled, not counting Thierry Mugler's stilt-heeled plastic footwear.

Hats ranged from 1920 cloches at Chanel to classic brimmed felts at Saint Laurent.



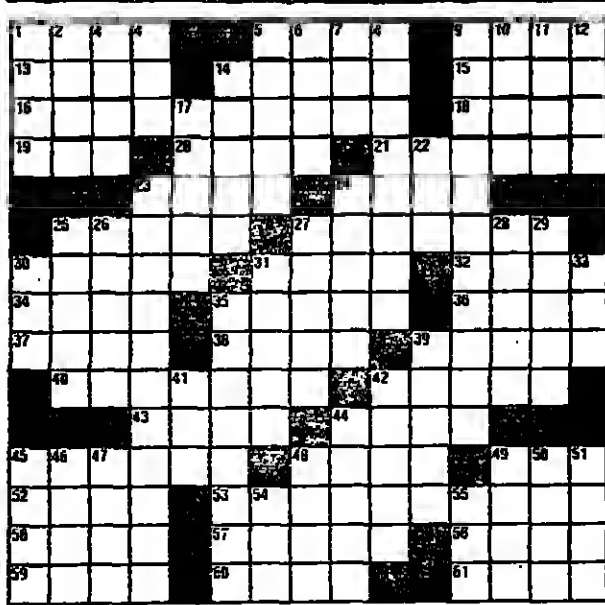
Chanel's new classic suit with a narrower long-line jacket.

Many houses put downright fantasies on models' heads — giant straw cartwheels of strange constructions reflecting the theatrical non-serious hats originated by Lacroix.



White lace top with matching vest worn over trousers by Valentino.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD



- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | 56 Coin apartura | Avenue |
| 1 Casa | 57 Better's choices | 24 Opera |
| component | 58 Clark's Lane | highlights |
| 5 Jason's ship | 59 Sharpen | 25 Ate |
| 9 Rock's partner | 60 Back talk | 26 Fall flower |
| 13 Adam's | 61 Major ending | 27 Confronts |
| grandson | | read on |
| 14 Emulate | DOWN | 28 Part of USSR |
| Scrooge | 1 Mends | 29 Jargon |
| 15 Ron Howard | 2 Art sch. course | 30 Youngster |
| role | 3 Word with heart | 31 More uncouth |
| 16 Square near | 4 Blonde shade | 33 — Moines |
| Fifth Avenue | 5 Point of view | 35 Maladies |
| 18 Engine parts | 6 Network | 39 Take the helm |
| 19 Fr. holy woman | 7 Earth: Prefix | 41 Sun. speech |
| 20 Dover's fish | 8 Christmas tree | 42 Wild guesses |
| 21 Leg joints | star, for | 44 Tartan |
| 23 North Sea | example | 45 Alan Alda |
| feeder | 9 Center on Fifth | series |
| 24 Friend, in | Avenue | 46 Singer Guthrie |
| France | 10 Fall birthstone | 47 Diner sign |
| 25 Fortevyn and | 11 Key — pie | 48 Chimps |
| Markova | 12 Minus | 49 Highlander |
| 27 Irritable | 14 Social climbers | 50 Sketch |
| 30 Speaks | 17 Man and Wght | 51 Being: |
| imperfectly | 22 Pick or wit | Lai. |
| 31 It falls mainly | beginning | 54 Power agcy. |
| on the plain | 23 Building on Fifth | 55 — de France |
| 32 City in N. | | |
| Oklahoma | | |
| 34 Against: Prefix | | |
| 35 Pasteboard | | |
| 36 Fishing need | | |
| 37 Forest denizen | | |
| 38 — of March | | |
| 39 Trudges | | |
| 40 Cardin | | |
| creations | | |
| 42 Pool member, | | |
| for short | | |
| 43 Visionary | | |
| 44 "Moonstruck" | | |
| star | | |
| 45 Mystic formula | | |
| 46 Cosmic | | |
| ingredient | | |
| 49 Compass | | |
| direction | | |
| 52 Locale | | |
| 53 Cathedral on | | |
| Fifth Avenue | | |

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE:

HALLEY COOBS MAB
ALONE ANNUL ADA
WIRANDPEACE RDS
S.E. MURES ACATOR
FEMUS SESTINA
DEALERS LEVIN
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ASSORTS ANE
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SRI LITTLEWOMEN
EAT LEWIS ONEND
ASH SDRE WINDY

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J86 ♥ AQ107632 ♦ A7 ♣ 5
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

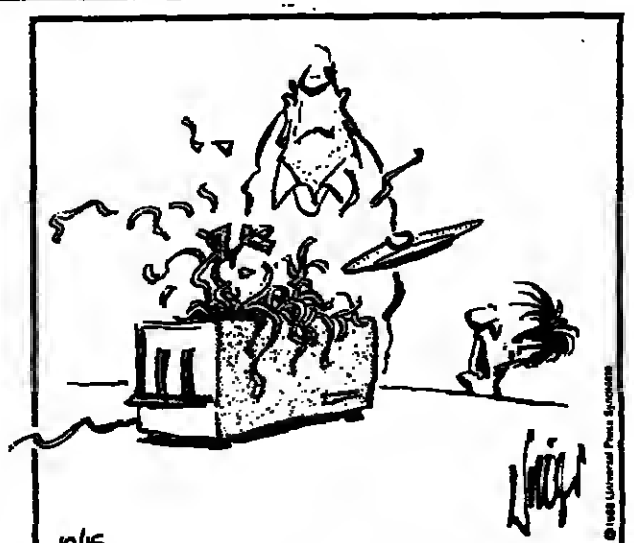
Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q873 ♥ AQJ83 ♦ 952 ♣ 7
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
3 ♦ Dbl Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ KQ7642 ♥ Q10 ♦ 6 ♣ QJ98
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 76 ♥ KQ8732 ♦ 652 ♣ K3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♦ 1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KQJ6 ♥ 7 ♦ KQJ983 ♣ 72
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass ?
What action do you take?

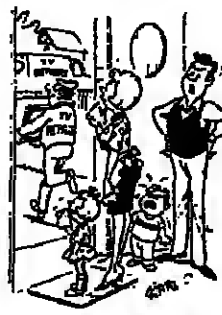
Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK6 ♥ K52 ♦ AJ ♣ AK652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?



"I don't think Mom makes spaghetti on toast like that."



"It always rains on my wedding day!"



"Nobody made this fuss when I went into hospital!"



"Mum didn't like you and dad hated you—I think we'll go steady!"

THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



B.C.

By Johnny Hart



YOUR STARS

Aries (March 20 - April 18)

You will be able to do something you have long wanted to do. You should not leave others in doubt about your intentions. Make yourself more useful to your partner. Be more patient.

Taurus (April 19 - May 19)

If you do not appear to be making progress with something you are learning, persevere, it will come. You will not be in such a good mood so try to keep away from people who are argumentative.

Gemini (May 20 - June 20)

Prospects are good only you must not ask for more than you deserve or you will be disappointed. Mars' better influence will help you to make up your mind. You should check that you have your facts right. Be selective.

Cancer (June 21 - July 21)

You should keep your wits very much about you. Ensure that you do not believe what you would like to without reference to the facts. Others will be more favourably inclined towards you. Be sincere.

Leo (July 22 - Aug 21)

You should not allow yourself to be persuaded to do something that runs counter to your better judgement. You will be able to spend a most interesting day. Do not neglect a sore throat or other minor infection. Be resolute.

Virgo (Aug 22 - Sept 21)

You should act at your normal pace without trying to rush things. You will be able to take advantage of a good opportunity. Do not take everything quite so literally. Be helpful.

Libra (Sept 22 - Oct 22)

You will have to adapt to circumstances but you will have the flexibility needed to do so. The prospects are good only you must not expect too much all at once. Do not jump to conclusions. Be courteous.

Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21)

Something relatively trivial will tend to upset you more than it is worth. You should try to make the best possible use of the time at your disposal. Avoid eating too many spiced things. Be tolerant.

Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21)

You will tend to harbour resentments and should do all you can to rid yourself of them. You should make sure you get enough but not too exhausting exercise.

Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19)

Make sure you are not late for an appointment. You will not get your way in all things, but you will be able to do more than you had really expected. Make sure you do not fail to meet your commitments. Be generous.

Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18)

Mars' better influence will help you to stand up for yourself. Something you have been learning will suddenly become second nature. You should make sure you do not upset a person close to you. Be less suspicious.

Pisces (Feb 19 - March 19)

Do not rely on others to do what you know you should be doing for yourself. Do not expect your children to become carbon copies of yourself. Think once again before you act. Be magnanimous.

By Anne Karpf

IN MARCH 1983, an advert appeared in several West German newspapers. It read: "Foreigner, strong, seeks work of any kind, including heavy and dirty jobs, even for little money." The seeker-after-work was Ali Sinirlioglu, a Turkish, "guestworker", and for the next two-and-a-half years he had no shortage of it—doing the grimmest, most insidious, badly-paid jobs, against a constant refrain of racism.

In October 1985, Ali came clean: he was really Gunter Wallraff, Germany's most feared investigative journalist. He'd been recording Ali's experiences with a secret camera and in a notebook.

The result was a film, and a book which sold more copies in a shorter time than any other post-war European book—over two million in Germany alone. The country twitched with shock, shame and anger.

Muckraker

Wallraff is a muckraker without peer. He works by taking on a new persona, with false papers, new clothes and appearance, and infiltrating organisations which he then exposes.

He argues that "one must disguise oneself in order to unmask society: one must deceive and dissimulate in order to find out the truth."

His most flashy and successful coup before Ali was to gain employment as a reporter on the mass-circulation right-wing "Bild" newspaper, part of the Axel Springer group and a sort of German "Sun".

He also found work with Melitta, the coffee filter people, later disclosing their regimentation of their workers, and the boss' Nazi past.

Part Robin Hood, part Scarlet Pimpernel, there's no knowing where Wallraff will turn up next, but he exposes himself to great personal danger.

He's often been threatened with murder, assault, and arson, and the state has used the whole arsenal of the security services (phone-tapping, surveillance, mail-opening) to try trap him.

Some years back, a sympathetic mole in the secret services passed him his entire file and he sued the state for illegal spying.

To turn into Ali, Wallraff kitted himself out with a pair of very dark contact lenses and a dark hairpiece knotted into his own, thinning locks. He trained hard physically so that, although 43, he would pass for late 20s.

He invented his own pidgin German, dropping final syllables, reversing word order, and speaking in a slightly broken Cologne dialect. (To his Turkish co-workers, he said he'd been raised in Greece and, on the one occasion they asked him to speak the language, fell back on schoolboy Ancient Greek.)

Disguise

To test his disguise, he visited some of his favourite bars. No-one recognised him. Still fearful of exposure, for a dress rehearsal he attended a Christian Democratic Party celebration in March 1983. Seeing him, a civil servant sneered, "It's really cosmopolitan here. They've even come from Caucasus to join the party."

The following month, as Ali, he attended a meeting for Franz Josef Strauss' conservative CSU party in Bavaria. He attracted comments like "We don't even get peace from mule-

drivers in here" and "He stinks of garlic." Strauss himself autographed a book for him, writing "For Ali, with best regards, F. J. Strauss."

Meanwhile, together with film-maker Jorg Gfrorer, he was developing a special black-and-white video camera and microphone which could be secreted in the pockets of a bag.

It was a camera which required no light, whose lens was hidden behind a piece of dark foil, and which didn't make a noise. It could record for two hours with only one change of battery. But, says Gfrorer, who tagged along as an Italian guestworker, and did most of the filming, "it wasn't a fancy special effects camera, only a slightly modified ordinary video camera, the kind you can buy anywhere: you can see them used in the supermarket. We trained heavily with this camera. We learned to film without looking through the lens, by moving the camera (to the bag) with our whole body. You and the camera must become the same thing. I took the bag everywhere with me, and became confident that no-one would see it, and then you lose your self-consciousness. Everyone got used to the fact that we always had this bag."

The project was ready to begin. Ali joined the 1.4 million Turkish workers, invited to Germany 20 years before by the Bono government as "Gastarbeiter" (guest workers).

With mounting unemployment and explicit hostility from Germans, a sizeable proportion now resort to illegal work.

Exposed

Wallraff and Gfrorer's film, *The Lowest of the Low*—a kind of radical *Candid Camera*—and Wallraff's book spell out exactly what that means. He worked first at McDonalds, where the staff were as processed as the food. But mostly he was employed in the building trades, where Wallraff and his fellow Turks were recruited to carry out the most unsavoury, fetid tasks: they worked with dust of all kinds (asbestos included), poisonous sludge and waste, grease and oils. No one asked for their documents or even their name. None had health insurance and, if they fell sick or have an accident, they're invisible to the statistics. They get no wages slip. They work back-breaking long hours, often 12, 13, or 16 at a stretch. (When Turkish workers saw the film, they said their conditions were worse than those depicted, and they often laboured 20 hours without a break.)

They're exposed, unprotected, to dangerous substances. No safety helmets or work gloves. At the Thyssen steel mill in Duisburg, Wallraff and mates work 30 feet up, in the open, in 17 degrees of frost, beneath billowing acrid smoke.

With heavy pick-axes they chip away crusts of half-frozen sludge which constantly hit them in the face, but they're given no special clothing or protective helmets, despite the warning signs reading "Gas Hazard!" The workers call it "cold hell".

Identities

A kind of Orwellian Catch 22 operates. Warning lights and sirens, meant to announce unsafe conditions, flash frequently, signifying that workers should leave the area, but they risk the sack if they do so.

In one plant, monitoring

To hell and back

Part Robin Hood, part Scarlet Pimpernel, Gunter Wallraff is West Germany's most feared investigative journalist. For two and a half years Wallraff pretended to be Ali Sinirlioglu, a Turkish 'guest-worker' doing the grimmest, most insidious badly-paid jobs against a constant attack of racism. Ali's experiences were

recorded with a secret camera and notebook. The result is a film and a book which has sold over 2 million copies in Germany, where the country twitched with shock, shame and anger. It has been recently published in English. This article recounts Wallraff's extraordinary journey.



Gunter Wallraff (right) with his Turkish colleagues in Duisburg. One remains anonymous.

equipment permanently registers an unsafe level; safety engineers say it's defective. The equipment brought in to replace it shows the same level, but nothing is done.

Wallraff is also recruited, along with Turks and other foreigners, as a human guinea pig by a private laboratory testing new pharmaceutical products.

He suffers a whole catalogue

of side-effects, including giddiness, bad headaches, loss of balance, and badly bleeding gums. At another lab, he's clearly misinformed that the development of breasts accompanying ooe drug will automatically recede when he stops taking it. He declines to take part.

Hardly surprising that, along with toxic and carcinogenic effects, the Turks suffer

dejection and depression (sometimes suicidal), also resulting from the virulent racism they're subjected to.

"Stop animal experiments, use Turks" is a typical slogan. There are jokes like "How many Turks can you fit into a VW? 20,000. Two in front, two in the back, the rest in the ash-tray." And Ali regularly remains unserved in pubs.

Wallraff, who increasingly

identified with the Turks, doesn't know how they survive. He himself developed suppurating gums and chronic bronchial problems, and even six months later, his sputum was often black.

He was also overwhelmed by the desolation of the industrial landscape, and shocked by the "slice of apartheid" he encountered in German society, and its "new slave trade." Neverthe-

less both film and book are leavened by his humour: his attempt to have the shabby Ali baptised as a Catholic has the priests recoiling with snobishness in hilarious, farcical scenes—Joe Orton, out of Carry On Vicar.

And then there's the sting. The thrilling climax is a trap for Vogel, the sub-contractor organising the Thyssen work, who treats the Turks as non-human aliens, cheating, underpaying, and abusing them.

Wallraff, promoted to Vogel's chauffeur, decides to test the limits of his stunning indifference to human welfare. Actor friends, impersonating safety officers of a nuclear plant, phone Vogel to offer a lucrative, top-secret contract: he must recruit Turkish workers to do repairs in a highly contaminated zone in a nuclear power station.

As they're likely to get high doses of radiation, eventually causing cancer, they must be foreign workers soon to return to Turkey.

Before our very eyes, Vogel replies, "I'm a businessman. I do whatever's required.... I have the men, I get them together. Then you send them into the danger zone, right? That's no problem." Turkish workers, let in on the plot, are duly gathered. Vogel brazenly tells them that the work is quite safe, "a person's health is not put at risk." Even when informed by the actors that the workers will get 30 times the annual permitted radiation dose, he doesn't demur. The finale is a gagged "arrest" of the workers by Wallraff colleagues, Vogel hastening away in his Mercedes.

When the book was published in Germany in October 1985, it was enormous media attention. It was read on trains and debated in pubs. And though it was being printed simultaneously in three different printing-works, the publishers couldn't keep up with the demand. Some shops were ordering up to 1,000 copies a day. It's been an outstanding bestseller in France and Holland, and is currently being translated into every major European language. There is also a Turkish edition.

Mystified

Wallraff is mystified by the book's success. He's given a large proportion of his earnings from it to a ooe body funding advice and legal aid for immigrants. The film has had a wobbler fate. It's being distributed to German cinemas by a small radical distributor, since the major ones took fright, fearing fines or even prison.

Though German law forbids recording people without their permission, and Wallraff has frequently been slapped with retaliatory law-suits, he's always wooed on the grounds that his misdemeanours (like forged identity and unofficial filming) have been conducted in the public interest and have uncovered more serious crimes.

Gfrorer approached many German TV stations, but they all refused to show it except the small Radio Bremen which, under official pressure, rescheduled it for local, off-peak transmission.

As for the main characters, they're currently embroiled in litigation. Vogel at first denied everything. Then in 1986 he was tried for breaking a whole compendium of laws (including employing foreign workers without a permit) and fined DM3,600 (around £1,200) with a 15-month prison sentence.

suspended for four years.

But the Duesseldorf Prosecutor thinks the punishment inadequate and is appealing to a higher court for stiffer penalties. Vogel himself sued Wallraff for filming without permission, and won. Wallraff was fined DM130,000, and is appealing. Vogel, meanwhile, no longer hires workers for industrial cleaning: he's now directed his business acumen into toilet cleaning.

The firm of Thyssen is paying for rest cures for Turks, and last year sued Wallraff for libel. They won on only two points (his claim that they sacked workers in order to employ cheaper contracted labour, and didn't give them protective masks) but lost humiliatingly on five, so that Wallraff can go on making some of his most damaging comments on their practices, including his assertion that contracted labourers have to continue work in areas where there's a risk of explosion: the warning lights are only there to protect Thyssen, not the workers.

Wallraff can also continue to distribute his book and repeat his charges, while Thyssen had to pay the lion's share (76 per cent) of court costs. Both sides are appealing.

The town council has turned "Ali's" flat into an advice centre for Turks. The German TUC, which for years ignored the exploitation of foreign workers, has now been forced to confront it, and the government to enforce laws regulating the employment of immigrant workers.

Effect

Why has Wallraff's book had such a turbulent effect on German society (some have likened it to mass remorse)? Wallraff's way is dramatic: unmasking corruption, outwitting the powerful on behalf of the underdog.

He turns journalism into theatre. He also takes abstract ideas like class, racism and oppression, and adds a face. And Wallraff has a proven ability to reach German workers, the 45 per cent of the population who don't own a book except the Bible. One study found that almost two-thirds of them had read him. He's acquired almost legendary status in Swedish. "Wallraff" is now a verb meaning to investigate, and Heinrich Böll has said we need a dozen Wallraffs. It's a telling fact that if a real Ali had written the book, no one would have taken much notice.

Some have also put the huge public reaction down to a collective anxiety about unemployment. It's almost certainly stirred up feelings about the Holocaust, and shown anti-Semitism replayed with a different target. The Turks are Germany's new Jews. Vogel laughingly tells Wallraff "Don't worry, we won't gas you right away... We need you to work." A worker jokes "What's the difference between the Turks and the Jews? The Jews have got it all behind them. And a foreman shouts, at him angrily, "In Bergen-Belsen, Auschwitz, they'd have made soap from you."

Wallraff's book presents Germany, and the rest of the world, with a quite different image of the country from that of affluent, post-war European good guys which it likes to foster. But the reality of Germany's underclass is so different from other countries. We all have our Alis and Vogels.

The Lowest of the Low is published by Methuen.

By Philip Finn

IT IS being called the best-seller nobody heard about. There have been no reviews in any of America's major newspapers or magazines. And ads for it have been turned away by radio and TV stations.

Last week author Leo Damore enjoyed his ninth week on the New York Times best-seller list with sales topping 70,000.

His 496-page book, which has scored a word-of-mouth triumph and has blown the lid off the Chappaquiddick Bridge tragedy that took place on July 18, 1969.

He has written a cold, withering indictment of the central character in that drama—Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

On that fateful night Kennedy's Oldsmobile Sedan plunged over Dike Bridge at Chappaquiddick on Cape Cod.

The senior senator from Massachusetts walked away unscathed. But his dark-haired companion, Mary Jo Kopechne, 28, a Washington secretary who had worked on his late brother Bobby's presidential campaign, perished.

Previous attempts at uncovering all the facts have failed to pierce the secrecy set up by Kennedy.

And that is what makes Damore's book, *Senatorial*

Phantom best-seller haunts Kennedy



Senator Edward Kennedy

Privilege: The Chappaquiddick Cover-up, so riveting.

Damore, 58, has scored by getting one of the central characters in the tragedy to talk.

He is Senator Kennedy's longtime bosom friend, his lawyer cousin Joe Gargan.

Gargan says that after the accident Kennedy wanted to tell police it was Mary Jo who was alone in the car when it crashed.

The accident happened after Kennedy and Kopechne left a party for a group of single girls who had worked on Robert Kennedy's campaign the year before. The six men at the party were all married.

Gargan tells how a soaked,



Victim: Mary Jo Kopechne

dishevelled Kennedy came back to the remote cottage where the party was on its last legs.

"The car's gone off the bridge down by the beach, and Mary Jo is in it," he quotes Kennedy.

Says Gargan: "He made it clear he was driving the car and Mary Jo was with him...."

They drove the short distance to the bridge along with Paul Markham, another lawyer and party guest.

Gargan says: "I realised if Mary Jo was in the car, there was no hope."

He calculated it must have been 30 to 45 minutes from the time of the accident to their arrival back at the bridge.

Gargan and Markham stripped off and went into the tidal waters to see whether they could save Mary Jo, but the current was "tremendous."

Damore reveals: "Ted Kennedy had observed the rescue attempts from the bridge, calling out, 'Can you see her? Is she in there?'"

Damore goes on: "Now, in the wash of the headlights, Gargan saw the senator stretched out on the bridge on his back, hands clasped behind his head, knees drawn up. The senator was rocking back and forth, repeating, 'Oh, my God. What am I going to do?'"

Driving

Later, after their failed rescue, Gargan demanded of Kennedy, "Well, what the hell happened?"

Kennedy told them he had tried going back into the car to get Mary Jo, but failed, and decided to go back to the party.

Astonishingly, there was a small house a few yards away from the bridge where he could have telephoned for help.

After dressing, Gargan and Markham drove Kennedy to the closed ferry crossing to Edgartown on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

Gargan pleaded desperately with Kennedy to report the

accident but the senator remained silent about his intentions.

Damore says: "Kennedy was having alternative ideas about the situation. Why couldn't Mary Jo have been driving the car? Why couldn't she have let him off and driven to the ferry herself and made a wrong turn?"

But he says Gargan rejected the idea.

And Gargan reminded Kennedy: "You told me you were driving."

Gargan tells how he argued furiously with Kennedy about what he should do.

And then to his amazement, he tells how the senator hopped from the car, took three small steps, and dived into the channel between the two islands.

Kennedy, who was 37 at the time and still married, did not report the accident until 10 hours after it happened.

Doubt

Damore leaves readers in no doubt that Kennedy left the party for a romantic interlude, that he drove off the bridge at considerable speed, and that his licence had expired five months earlier.

The book has caused near apoplexy in Kennedy's Washington office.

Nuns fight twentieth century ... and their mother superior

By Bruce Olson

MORRIS TOWNSHIP, N.J. (Reuters) The Vatican is caught between five Carmelite nuns who want to obey 16th century rules and a prioress who wants to enliven them into the 20th century with sweets, television and recorded music.

The five nuns, aged between 28 and 45, have barricaded themselves in the second floor infirmary of their convent here for the past two weeks to protest their prioress' bid to drag them into the modern age.

They say Mother Teresa Hewitt's introduction of bright lights, television and between-meals snacks at the Convent of Mount Carmel goes against the quiet and isolation of their 16th century order.

Hewitt, speaking to reporters through a barred gate at the convent, in what she said was her first and last news conference, said the nuns' protest was a scandal.

"What the sisters are doing is destroying the monastery," she said.

An envoy from the Vatican has investigated the dispute,

speaking to the dissidents and to Mother Hewitt, and has made a report to Roman Catholic authorities in this northern New Jersey district.

The report was not released but the dissident nuns feel their conversations with the mediator went badly and want another mediator.

Hewitt said she was praying for the five dissident sisters but insisted they eventually would have to leave the monastery if they continued to disobey the rules.

Bright lights, television, in-between snacks, newspapers are a distraction to their way of life say the five 'rebel' nuns.

The five nuns are members of the worldwide order of disaffected Carmelites, an order founded to Spaulding in 1562 and devoted to complete isolation, five hours of prayer a day and total quiet.

The five say 20th century

conveniences are a distraction to their way of life and have refused to budge from the infirmary since they began their protest on October 4.

Sister John of the Cross, a leader of the dissident sisters, said: "All we want is to remain in our homes as conservative Carmelites, ones faithful to the Roman Catholic church."

But Hewitt, who allows the nuns to snack on candies between meals and read newspapers, said she was a conservative and insisted the real issue is obedience.

"Their protest is a radical contradiction of our beliefs. There has been a total resistance to accepting the fact that I am a superior. That is in contrast to the vows all the nuns in the order take freely," she told reporters.

She said the television set was only turned on to watch Pope John Paul II's travels, religious programmes or video tapes of such shows as "Walt Disney's Babes in Toyland."

Hewitt said the changes were allowed by Vatican II, the 21st Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic church which reformed liturgy and practice.

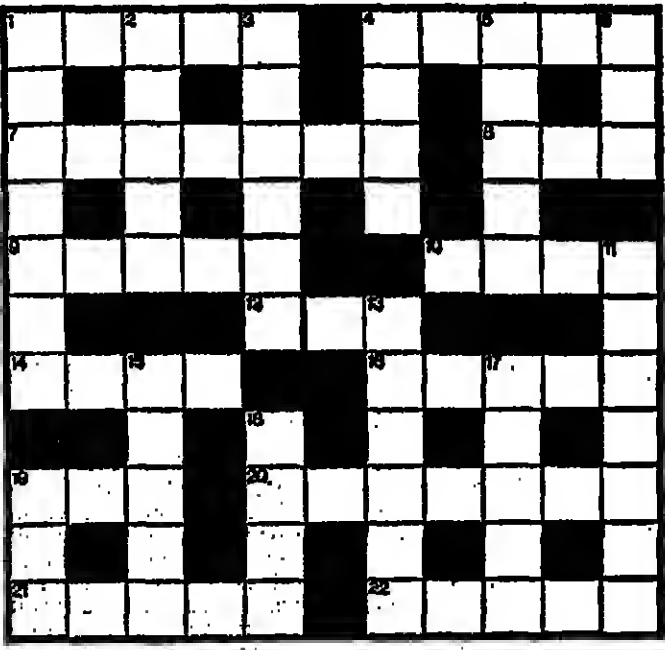
Dear Junior Readers,

Some time back, I talked about how we are destroying our world by cutting down millions of trees, poisoning the air with dangerous gases and using the rivers and seas as if they were nothing more than giant rubbish bins. I said that governments have the power to stop factories and companies from doing things which damage our environment, but often people involved would rather leave things as they are either because it is easier like that, or because changes would cost a lot of money.

What we should remember is that we cannot leave it all to others; there is a lot we ourselves can do to save our dying planet. Look around you every day and just see how much we waste and throw away, like paper, plastic, metal, electricity and water. You may not think that you can do much to help, but if enough people decide to do a little something, the total result will make quite a big difference. Start by doing things like switching off lights in rooms you are not using, finding other uses for paper bags, boxes and newspapers or telling the shop assistant that you do not need a huge plastic bag to carry one small thing (but do remember to hang on to the receipt, or someone might think you have stolen what you have bought). Every little helps. And never think that it does not matter if you waste something because there is plenty more of it around — there just might come a day when that will no longer be true.

Auntie Jayne

CROSSWORD



- Across**
- 1 Close-fitting, sleeveless garment (5)
 - 4 Parson who poses for pictures (5)
 - 7 Signs on as a soldier (7)
 - 8 Elaborate lyric poem (3)
 - 9 Man-made waterway (5)
 - 10 Bunting displayed as an emblem (4)
 - 12 Fish with a long smooth body (3)
 - 14 In which the sun rises (4)
 - 16 Distribution for use (5)
 - 19 Wheeled vehicle (3)
 - 20 Musical entertainment (7)
 - 21 Clear, transparent liquid (5)
 - 22 Lacking aggressive qualities (5)
- Down**
- 1 Syrup produced in refining sugar (7)
 - 2 Synthetic silk (5)
 - 3 Medieval fortified building (6)
 - 4 Facial disguise (4)
 - 5 Amusing in a rather odd way (5)
 - 6 Tall an untruth (3)
 - 11 Acknowledged an arrival (7)
 - 13 Common finch (6)
 - 16 Supporting rod (5)
 - 17 Water in form of vapour (5)
 - 18 Mark of an old wound (4)
 - 19 Female of bovine animals (3)
- Solution on Thursday

Riddle Time

WHY ARE ITALIAN CHEFS CLEVER?

BECAUSE THEY USE THEIR NOODLES

But I Wonder...

The crickets in the thickets, and the katydids in trees, and ants on plants, and butterflies, and ladybugs and bees don't smell with little noses but with feelers, if you please. They get along quite nicely, but I wonder how they sneeze.

Aileen Fisher

Retold by Stephen Corrin

PRINCESS Liza was very beautiful and extremely clever but she was also proud and haughty that not one of the princes who came to ask to marry her was good enough for her.

One day the King, her father, held a great feast to which he invited all her suitors — kings, princes, dukes, earls and squires — and they all sat in separate rows according to their rank. Then Princess Liza came into the banquet hall and as she walked past each one she made a rather nasty, mocking remark. The first one was too fat: 'He's as round as a barrel,' she said. The next one was too tall: 'What a lamp-post!' she said. The third was too short: 'What a dumpling!' she said. The next one was very pale, so she called him 'Ghostface'. And the fifth one was too red so she called him 'Rosynose'. The sixth one was rather bent: 'Hunch-back,' scoffed the Princess. And so on she went, making a rather rude joke about each guest. Finally she came to a good, kind king. 'Just look at that one,' laugh Princess Liza, 'his beard is like an old mop. Let's call him Grisly-beard.' So the king got the nickname of Grisly-beard.

But the King, Princess Liza's father, was most angry and upset by the way his daughter behaved and he decided that, willing or unwilling, she should marry the first beggar that came to the door.

A few days later a wandering musician came to sing under the palace windows and to beg for a few coppers.

'Let him come in,' ordered the King and they brought in a dirty-looking fellow who sang before the King and Princess Liza and then begged for a small

King Grisly-beard

gift. Then the King said: 'You have sung so well that I shall give you my daughter to be your wife.' Princess Liza wept and prayed but nothing she said or did could make the King change his mind.

'I have sworn to give you to the first beggar,' he said, 'and I will keep my word.' So they sent for the parson and they were married. And when the ceremony was over the King said, 'Now get ready to go; you cannot stay here; you must travel on with your husband.'

So the beggar set off with Princess Liza and soon they came to a great wood. It was a really splendid spot with magnificent trees and Princess Liza asked: 'Please tell me, whose wood is this?' 'It belongs to King Grisly-beard,' answered the beggar. 'If you had married him it would have all been yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess. 'I do wish I had married King Grisly-beard!'

Soon after they came to a fine meadow. 'Whose are these beautiful green meadows?' asked Princess Liza. 'They belong to King Grisly-beard,' was the reply, 'and if you had married him they would have been all yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess. 'I do wish I had married him!'

Not long afterwards they came to a great city. 'Whose is this splendid city?' asked Princess Liza. 'It belongs to King Grisly-beard,' came the reply, 'and if you had married him it would have been all yours.' 'Alas, poor me,' sighed the Princess. 'I do wish I had married him!'

'But why do you wish for another husband?' asked

the beggar. 'Am I not good enough for you?' But Princess Liza did not answer.

A short while after they came to a small cottage.

'What a miserable hovel!' said the Princess. 'Whose is this poor little hole?' The beggar replied: 'It is your house and it is also my house and that is where we are going to live.'

'Where are the servants?' cried the Princess. 'We don't need servants,' replied her husband, 'you must do for yourself whatever needs to be done. So now then, be a good wife, light a fire, boil some water and cook my supper, for I am hungry and tired.' But Princess Liza did not know the first thing about making fires or cooking and so the beggar was forced to help her. Between the two of them they somehow managed to prepare a rather scanty meal, which left the Princess very hungry, and then they went to bed. But she had to get up very early next morning, at her husband's call, to clean up the cottage. They went on living like this for two days, though it seemed like two whole years to Princess Liza.

But when they had eaten up all there was in the cottage, the beggar said, 'Wife, we simply can't go on like this, spending money and earning nothing. You must learn to weave baskets.' So he went out and cut willows and brought them home and she began to weave; but it soon made her fingers very sore. 'I can see this work doesn't suit you,' said her husband, 'perhaps you'd better try some spinning.' So the Princess sat down and tried to spin but the threads cut the tender skin

of her delicate, white fingers until the blood ran. 'Look,' said the beggar, 'you are good for nothing — you can't weave, you can't spin, you can't cook, you can't do anything. What a fine bargain I've made I can see I shall have to try to sell some pots and pans so that we can get a few shillings to buy us some food. Yes, you can stand in the market-place and sell them.'

'Alas, poor me,' sighed Princess Liza, 'when I stand in the market-place and the people from my father's court pass by and see me, they will make fun of me!'

But the beggar did not seem to mind about that and said she must work if she did not wish to die of hunger. So off she went to the market and at first things went quite well. For when people saw a beautiful girl selling pots and pans, they hastened to buy from her. She sold all the pots and pans and her husband had to get a fresh lot. But one day a drunken soldier passed by on his horse and drove it against her stall and smashed the pots all to pieces. The Princess wept bitterly. 'What will my husband say?' she thought. 'Whatever will my husband say?' she thought. 'Whatever will become of me?' So she ran home, weeping all the way, and told her husband what had happened. 'Who would have thought you could be so silly? Fancy getting in the way of a drunken soldier. But anyway, let's have no more of this weeping; dry your tears. I have found you a job as a kitchen-maid at the palace.' So a kitchen-maid she became and had to help the cook to do all



the dirtiest work. They let her take home some of the meat that was left over and that is what she and her husband lived on.

She had not been working in the palace for very long when she heard that the King's eldest son was going to pass by in a great procession on his way to church to be married. Princess Liza was given some of the richest meat from the wedding feast and she put it in her basket to take home with her.

And now the Princess was standing on the edge of the pavement along with the crowds of people waiting for the prince to come by. Suddenly he appeared, dressed in splendid robes of gold and when he caught sight of the beautiful Liza he stepped forward and took her by the hand. She was so frightened that she tried to run away and in the excitement the cover of her basket fell off and all the meat fell out. Everybody started to laugh and jeer, which made the Princess feel even more ashamed. But the prince would not let go of her hand. Suddenly she managed to

break loose and ran towards her home but the prince caught up with her on the doorstep and said: 'Don't be afraid of me. I am the beggar-musician who has lived with you in the hut. I brought you there because I loved you. I am also the soldier who overturned your stall in the market-place with my horse. And I am also the man whom you nicknamed King Grisly-beard. I have done all this only because I love you and because I wish to cure you of your pride and foolishness. But now, all that is over and done with. You have learnt to be sensible and wise and your old faults are gone. Now it is time to celebrate our wedding feast!'

Then the chamberlains from the Palace came and brought her the most beautiful robes. And her father and his court also came and they were all delighted and amazed at the great change in the Princess. The wedding feast was a grand affair and everybody rejoiced to see Princess Liza now happily united to King Grisly-beard.

Left and right

Find 2 pairs of mittens. Remember it must be one for each hand.

THE X-RAY TUBE

A simple tube enables everybody to look through a board, a piece of cardboard or even his own hand.

You will need:
One tube
One piece of cardboard

Performance:
Ask one of the spectators to hold the tube in his right hand and the piece of cardboard in his left hand. Now the spectator must look with his right eye through the tube without closing his left eye. When the piece of cardboard is held at a distance of about 10 cm from the eye and laterally pressed against the tube, the visitor will suddenly notice a round hole in the cardboard. Now he is able to look through the hole and recognize all the objects behind. You can also use your left hand instead of the cardboard.

HA!

Where do rabbits go when they marry?
On a bunny-moon

MRS THICK: My husband's found a hobby he can stick to.
MRS THIN: That's nice. What does he do?
MRS THICK: He spends every evening glued to the telly.

On what nuts can pictures hang?
On wall nuts.

What is a twip?
It's what a wabbit takes when he wides in a twain.

What spy hangs around department stores?
A counter spy.

What do you call a wizard who only casts good spells?
A charming fellow.

How long should a person's legs be?
Long enough to reach the ground.

Why was the lady's hair angry?
Because she was always teasing it.

When do you get that run-down feeling?
When a car hits you.

Why was the musician arrested?
Because he got into treble.

What can be heard but not seen, and will only speak when spoken to?
An echo.

What do you get if a sheep studies karate?
A lamb chop.

Where do Eskimos keep their money?
In snow banks.

Factfile FROM THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS

GREBES (ARDEIDAE) ARE UNIQUE IN THAT THEY FLICK AND EAT THEIR OWN FEATHERS AND EVEN FEED THEM TO THEIR YOUNG. ONE EXPLANATION IS THAT THESE DIVINE BIRDS EAT FEATHERS MAY ASSIST IN THE FORMATION OF PELLETS SO THAT FISH BONES AND NOT FEATHERS ARE DAMAGED.

THE WORLD'S MOST PROPHETIC SNAKE-KILLER IS THE SECRETARY BIRD (CATHARTUS), WHICH, BY STAMPING OR KICKING WITH ITS EXCEPTIONALLY LONG LEGS IS ABLE TO KILL AND EAT THE MOST VENOMOUS OF SNAKES IN ITS AFRICAN GRASSLAND HABITAT.

THE NESTS OF THE EDIBLE NEST SWIFTLET (AERODRAMUS RUFINUS), FOUND IN DEEP CAVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, ARE MADE ENTIRELY OF THE BIRDS' OWN SALIVA AND ARE CONSUMED AS A GREAT DELICACY — BIRD'S NEST SOUP.

Waiter, there's a feather in my soup!

THE OLDEST GOLDFISH (CARASSUS AURATUS) ON RECORD WAS A SPECIMEN NAMED FRED WHO DIED IN WORTHING, SURREY ON 1 AUG 1980 AGED 41 YEARS. HE HAD BEEN PRESERVED AND MOUNTED IN A GLASS BOTTLE.

FANCY GOLDFISH HAVE A MUCH SHORTER LIFE-SPAN BECAUSE THEY ARE LESS HARDY. THE SWISSLOTTEN GOLDFISH LIVES ABOUT 14 YEARS ON AVERAGE, BUT THE MAXIMUM AGE FOR THE FANTAIL IS REPORTED TO BE ONLY 15 YEARS.

THE MOST TRAVELLED GOLDFISH ON RECORD WAS A MALE NAMED 'FISH', PURCHASED ON 5 NOV 1977 IN NAGASAKI, JAPAN. DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS HE LOGGED 270,205 NAUTICAL MILES (493,329 km) ABOARD THE NY MAERSK CRUISER.

He's the only fish known to suffer from sea-sickness!

Drawn by OICK MILLINGTON

۲۱، ربیع الاول ۱۴۰۹ھ - منگل یکم نومبر ۱۹۸۸ء - چیف ایڈیٹر احمد رضا اللہ



آج کے دور کے علما ان اہم حق کیجیے پر غور فرما کر سولہ لاکھ ایک سو پانچ روپے کا جابہ سے پیش

یہی والدہ پورے قوم کا بچوں کو طرح خیال رکھتی تھیں وہ ایک سرور فی قیاس مہربان سے جلتا ہے خطاب

اندر آفاق بلند ری بر پرش ذکر نیواله سلوویت طالع با بل بینوا نیستی، مغرب سفار حق ذرائع

آج پھر شاہی کارڈ گھانے کے حکم کو عدلیہ میں سپریم کورٹ پر لایا

نارے میں اسرائیلی بس پر
جملہ، حارہودی ہلاک

[illegible]

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معاذتِ نہ تھے۔ اُن سے

Menon and Mishal shoot straight

THE junior and cadet members of the Kuwait Archery Federation held their first competition of the 1988-1989 season on Friday at the Hunting and Equestrian Club. Twenty-one boys and girls aged 8 to 15 had a fun day of shooting.

In the junior boys A Division, a 900 point round was shot at 15, 20, and 25 metres. Some very good basic scores were set at each distance, and these have a good possibility of being broken in future competitions. First place went to Unni Menon with 774 points, followed closely by Dawood Esmail in second place with 754 points, and Ezz Al Arab in third place with 746 points. Junior boys B Division went to Zaid Ramzi with 465 points.

In the cadet division, both boys and girls competitions were held. The cadet boys A Division shot a 1,080 point round at 10, 15 and 20 metres. First place went to Mishal Al Mishri with 865 points, followed by Ali Mahmood with 820 points and Waleed Jabran with 753 points.

Participants
Cadet boys B Division was led by Krishna Menon in first place with 223 points, followed by Ali Faris with 194 points and Mohammed Redi with 160 points. The girls' division was very small, with only three participants. In Division A Reem Malik was first with 374 points, and Upasana Galthota second with 342 points. The Division B place went to Abbeer Al Awadi with 135 points.

It was a very long day for these boys and girls, but they showed a lot of enthusiasm, and very good sportsmanship. In the sunny weather, they worked from 10 am until 3 pm when the prizes were distributed by Mohammed Shaheen, managing director of the club.

For more information concerning archery, contact the archery instructor at the club on 6th Ring Road, or telephone 4739721 ext. 48 and 31.

Empire Rose tipped to win Melbourne Cup

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31, (Reuters): Giant mare Empire Rose, second last year, is clear favourite to go one better in tomorrow's Melbourne Cup after a storming victory over the weekend.

Empire Rose shortened from 9-1 to 5-1 favourite minutes after her win in Saturday's Mackinnon Stakes, run over two km (1.25 miles) at the same Flemington course where the 1.65 million-dollar (\$1.32 million) Cup will be staged.

American stallion Shantaroun was deemed to be second favourite at 6-1 despite an impressive showing in the same race. Ireland's Natski is 8-1, last year's winner Kensei 10-1 and imported Shergar progeny Authaal 12-1.

The Mackinnon Stakes is regarded as a good guide to the Southern hemisphere's greatest horse race — in 1986 at Talag followed up his Stakes victory by winning the Melbourne Cup.

Biggest

Empire Rose, starting at 66-1, came from five lengths back two furlongs out to win a race trainer Laurie Laxon was merely using as a warm-up for the biggest sporting event in Australia.

The New Zealand mare looked so full of running at the post that the extra 1.2 km tomorrow should give her no problems, nor should the 53.5 kg she carries, 3.5 more than last year.

The only obstacle for the massive 17.5 hands mare, who revels in firm going, appears to be the barrier draw of 22 in the 23-horse race. However, Laxon appears unconcerned.

Ashraf Rana and Ghulam Haider shine

Galaxy thrash OKCC in opener

GALAXY Cricket Club started their campaign for the YMCA Winners Cup with a seven-wicket victory over Ogab Khatech Cricket Club (OKCC) at the Ahmadi Governorate ground on Friday.

Winning the toss and batting first, OKCC scored 169 in 30 overs for the loss of nine wickets. Pramod was the top scorer with 55, with six boundaries, while Savio hit 46.

Outstanding
For Galaxy, skipper Ghulam Haider and Ishfaq bowled well taking two wickets each. Ashraf Rana, Habib and Waheed also got one wicket each. Zafar and Habib were outstanding among the fielders.

Galaxy, requiring nearly six

AYUB AND AMARNATH SHINE

India outplay Pakistan for final

DHAKA, Bangladesh, Oct. 31, (AP): Spinners, once India's famed attack arm, helped beat traditional rival Pakistan by four wickets today and steered the side to the finals of the four-nation Asia Cricket Cup championship.

In the finals on Friday, India will meet defending champion Sri Lanka. Bangladesh, the fourth team, was out of the running after losing to the other three last week.

"India is too good a side to be on the losing side for long," said Indian manager Manmohan Sood after the match. "The jinx that India can not win against Pakistan has been broken."

Pakistani manager Intikhab Alam said the pitch helped India. "We could not field our real team as four of our major players are down with injuries. It was the better team that won. I have no regrets," Intikhab said.

Ashraf Ayub, an off-spinner from the south Indian city of Hyderabad, claimed five wickets for 21 runs off nine overs, his best analysis in one-day cricket, and helped in bowling out India's arch rival Pakistan for 142 runs.

Ayub's feat won him the Man of the Match award.

Indian batsmen scored the required runs in 39.4 overs after losing six wickets. This was India's second victory over Pakistan in past 10 matches. Pakistan won the other eight matches.

More than 50,000 spectators watched as Indian skipper Dilip

Vengsarkar won the toss and opted to field first. The decision almost looked suicidal as Pakistani openers Rameez Raja and Moinul Aniq batted with ease and took the score to 60. But the introduction of spinners saw Pakistan crumbling.

The first wicket fell at 62 and the second at 97. The remaining nine batsmen could add only 45 runs. The top scorer for Pakistan was Atiq, who made 38 followed by Raja's 33. Only two other batsmen, Salim Malik and Ejaz Ahmed, reached the double figures of 19 and 14, respectively.

Pakistan was without their batsman, Javed Miandad, who was nursing a muscle injury.

Ayub was aided in his sensational bowling spell by another spinner, Maninder Singh, who claimed two wickets for 25 runs off nine overs. Former skipper and medium pace bowler Kapil Dev wrapped up the Pakistani tail and claimed two wickets for 16 runs off 6.2 overs.

Chasing an over rate of 3.17 runs for victory, the Indian opening pair of Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Navjot Sidhu added 13 runs when Sidhu was out after scoring three runs.

Mohinder Amarnath joined Srikkanth and set the ground for an Indian victory. Amarnath remained not out on 74.

India reached 143 for six wickets with 6.2 overs to spare, Amarnath carrying his side through a tricky spell which saw them slump from 76 for one to 116 for



Ayub took five wickets for 21 runs. Indian captain Dilip Vengsarkar leg before, first ball. But Amarnath kept his cool at

the other end in the face of mounting pressure, cutting and driving anything loose to great effect.

Scoreboard

PAKISTAN	
Rameez Raja b Ayub	33
Moinul Aniq b Maninder	38
Salim Malik b Maninder	19
Ejaz Ahmed b Kapil	14
Aamer Malik b Ayub	2
Naveed Anjum b Ayub	1
Waqar Ahmad b Ayub	1
Abdul Qadir run out	3
Hafiz Shahid b Kapil	2
Taufeeq Ahmed not out	7
Extras (b-2 lb-5 w-5 nb-1)	17
Total (all out 100 overs)	142
Fall of wickets: 1-62 2-91 3-97 4-107 5-122 6-137 7-142 8-128 9-133 10-142	
INDIA	
K. Srikkanth b Qadir	23
N. Sidhu b Anjum	3
M. Amarnath not out	74
D. Vengsarkar b Qadir	7
M. Azharuddin b W. Akram	15
Kapil Dev at A. Malik b Qadir	2
Ajay Sharma b Akram	2
C. Pandit not out	5
Extras (b-2 lb-5 w-5 nb-7)	19
Total (100 overs)	143
Fall of wickets: 1-62 2-91 3-97 4-107 5-122 6-137 7-142 8-128 9-133 10-143	
Did not bat: Sanjeev Sharma, Arshad Ayub, Maninder Singh	
Bowling: Waqar Ahmad 9-0-21-5, Naveed Anjum 4-0-4-30-1, Abdul Qadir 3-0-2-5, Taufeeq Ahmed 3-0-17-4, 0-7-22-0, Shoaib Khan 1-0-6-6, Salim Malik 1-0-5-0	
Result: India won by four wickets	

SPORTS

WALDEGARDE TO LEAD OFF OMAN RALLY

Sulayem faces crucial fitness test

MUSCAT: Dubai's Mohammed Bin Sulayem faces possibly the biggest test of his championship year this morning — not against Rothmans rally star Saeed Al Hajri, but on the examination couch of Oman international rally doctor Walid Kharusi.

Sulayem, who suffered a neck injury in a road accident a few weeks ago, hopes that Dr Kharusi will pronounce him fit to drive the emirates-supported Toyota Celica Turbo in his fifth round of the FISA Middle East rally series which begins here tomorrow.

The Dubai driver's chances of retaining the title could depend on a medical all-clear. Currently five points adrift of championship leader Al Hajri, a reasonable finish here would leave him in an almost invincible position, regardless of the Qatari's result.

Wearing a plaster cast that encases his neck and chest and lifts his head at a somewhat unnatural angle, Sulayem arrived in Muscat late on Sunday with a fitness certificate from the German clinic where he received treatment.

"I've been passed as fit to drive



Bin Sulayem: wants to compete

by the Munich specialist who is the leading man in the world in this type of injury," he said. "They discovered in Germany that I had not cracked any vertebrae. I could have kissed the doctor when he told me, I'm ready and I'm fit and I want to

compete."

Oman Rally officials said yesterday: "We have asked our doctor to examine Mohammed on two important aspects: to confirm the German report and to see if the cast, which restricts virtually any head movement, is

a safety hazard."

The cast, bearing a lip that fits under the chin, appears to have been constructed so that Sulayem's head can accommodate a lightweight, slightly larger than normal, driver's helmet.

Sulayem firmly believes there is no danger whatsoever. "In a rally car, all you need to do is look straight ahead and I'm perfectly able to do that. I'm in great shape, there is no pain and the doctor in Germany would never have signed a certificate if he suspected even a minor problem. He actually hit on the top of the head to prove my neck was fine."

Waiting in the sidelines to drive the Celica if the medical decision goes against Sulayem is Dubai's Ahmed Bin Khalifa who had been named the champion's replacement in the Toyota team Middle East.

Khalifa had a frustrating day yesterday. With the likelihood of having to step down in Sulayem's favour, the Dubai fighter pilot did not continue practice for this 1,087-km event and said: "I'm just waiting to see where I stand."

Among the many who welcomed Sulayem's presence was

Al Hajri who returned to Muscat after reclaiming his Rothmans Audi Quattro rally car which had been stranded in customs in Sharjah when the cargo jet bringing it from England cancelled its onward flight to Oman.

"When I ultimately got it clear from Sharjah, it took me another four hours to get through the border crossing," he said. "But it's here and I'm grateful for the assistance of the Omani authorities."

The Qatari went on: "I hope that Mohammed is cleared to drive. Rallying isn't the same without him and, if I do win the championship, I don't want anyone to say it was because he was injured."

Al Hajri is set to take on the No.1 Toyota driver, the former world champion Bjorn Waldegard who will lead the three-day rally off the starting ramp on Muscat's Cornish at 2 pm tomorrow.

"I have to win here, it's as simple as that," he said. "I know that Bjorn is one of the greatest drivers in the world and that he'll have an advantage of being first on the road, but I'll be going flat out to beat him."



British golfer Nick Faldo is all smiles as he displays his Volvo Masters trophy which he captured after an almost flawless final round of 68 to edge out Spain's Severiano Ballesteros by two shots in Sotogrande, Spain, on Sunday. (Reuters wirephoto)

Sports chiefs pledge to thwart drug-takers

BORLANGE, Sweden, Oct 31. (Reuters): Sports officials from more than 30 countries declared war on doping yesterday, taking the first steps towards forging a programme of random drugs testing for athletes.

At the start of a four-day anti-doping conference in this central Swedish town, delegates pledged to hammer out a workable and simple testing plan to thwart the drug-taking cheats within top-level sport.

"We will not pay lip-service to the problem. We need measures which can be simply and effectively applied for every sport in any country," said conference chairman Sir Arthur Gold of Britain.

The Borlange meeting, organised by the 35-nation European Sports Conference, is the first time that East and West have met to tackle the problem, officials said.

It is also being attended by observers from China, the United States, Kenya and Canada.

The meeting is expected to present a blueprint for out-of-competition and random testing which will make it impossible for athletes to use banned substances during training.

At the moment, many athletes design a doping programme which will ensure a negative test after major competitions.

Officials said steps were essential to clean up sport's image after the drug scandals of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Ten athletes were caught using banned substances, the most notable culprit being Canadian

sprinter Ben Johnson, forced to hand back his 100 metres gold medal after traces of muscle-promoting anabolic steroids were found in his urine sample.

But Gold warned that Johnson's case was only the tip of the iceberg.

"Only the careless and the ill-advised were caught. Many others had stopped using banned drugs long enough before the Games to deliver negative samples," Gold added.

The proposals from the Borlange meeting, which ends on Wednesday, will be presented to the ninth European Sports Conference, to be held next year in Sofia.

They are expected to be tougher than the recommendations made at the world conference on anti-doping in sport in Ottawa last June, which recommended frequent testing of athletes.

The Ottawa charter fell short of calling for totally random testing, because of difficulties in defining the system and to prevent unnecessary intrusions into athletes' personal lives.

Current methods provide for testing only at major events, although out-of-competition testing has been introduced by some sports federations in a small number of countries.

The Borlange blueprint is expected to be discussed at an anti-doping meeting in Moscow next month, to be attended by sports ministers from member countries of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Chavez may relish rematch

LAS VEGAS, Oct 31. (Reuters): Julio Cesar Chavez, declared the winner after an accidental clash of heads ended his lightweight title fight with fellow-Mexican Jose Luis Ramirez on Saturday, may not agree to a rematch and may move up in weight.

Chavez's victory, after the ring-side doctor ordered the fight halted in the 11th round of the scheduled 12-round bout, gave him Ramirez' World Boxing Council (WBC) title to add to his World Boxing Association (WBA) version of the lightweight crown.

The victory made him the first fighter to hold more than one part of the lightweight title since Roberto Duran in 1978.

Ramirez' camp loudly demanded a rematch after the fight. The clash of heads opened a deep cut on their man's forehead.

Promoter Don King hinted Chavez might not be interested in a rematch. He said a rematch "would have to be a consideration, I think," but added that "Chavez had an agenda in mind if he won ... and he won."

There has been speculation the agenda may include moving up to the junior welterweight division and then to welterweight, and that Chavez may seek a fight with Sugar Ray Leonard.

Chavez would only say a rematch was a possibility.

Ramirez, who absorbed a terrific pounding through most of the fight, insisted the fight should have continued and that he should have won.

After the doctor ordered the fight stopped, all three judges voted to award the victory to Chavez.

Jahangir outclasses Dittmar

TORONTO, Oct 31. (Reuters): Jahangir Khan of Pakistan consolidated his status as world number one by beating Australian Chris Dittmar 15-10 15-10 15-4 in the final of the Canadian Open Squash Championship yesterday.

Jahangir, who had lost his world number one status a year ago to his compatriot Jansher Khan, was just reinstated in the top spot and celebrated by repeating his title victories achieved here in 1985 and 1986.

Rousing Dittmar, who knocked out Jansher in Saturday's semifinals for his first-ever victory over the 19-year-old Khan, won the tournament last year.

Dittmar, ranked third in the world, said Jahangir brought him back to earth after his rous-



Jahangir

ing victory over Jansher. "After being so high after beating Jansher, I crashed with an almighty thud," Dittmar said.

"Jahangir was just too strong. He goes all out at 1,000 miles an hour and puts you under constant pressure."

Jahangir won \$6,600 for his victory, while Dittmar received \$4,400.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Local cricket

KIFCO will meet Evergreen Cricket Club in the semifinals of the ICC Trophy at Sabah Al Salem Area (NC) ground on Friday. The match, organised by Kuwait Cricket League, will commence at 9.00 am. In the afternoon match, Starlite will face Bright Stars club in the first round of Al Athla Champions Trophy.

Turkish club

GENEVA, Oct 31. (Reuters): Turkish soccer club Galatasaray, whose supporters invaded the pitch and stopped a European Cup match for 10 minutes, were fined 20,000 Swiss francs (\$13,500) today.

Porto held

LISBON, Oct 31. (Reuters): Defending champions Porto, crushed 5-0 last week by PSV Eindhoven in a European Cup tie, were held to an embarrassing goalless draw by newly-promoted Fafe in the Portuguese First Division yesterday.

Cup qualifier

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct 31. (Reuters): Trinidad and Tobago drew 0-0 with Honduras in the World Cup Concacaf second round first leg qualifying soccer match here yesterday.

Alemao out

NAPLES, Italy, Oct 31. (Reuters): Brazilian midfielder Alemao has viral hepatitis and will be unable to play for at least two months. Italian First Division club Napoli said today.

Australian coach

LONDON, Oct 31. (Reuters): Australian coach Bob Dwyer today attacked the Twickenham playing surface as "an uncut cornfield" and urged ground-staff to mow it before Saturday's rugby union Test against England.

Horse show

LANDOVER, MD., Oct 31. (Reuters): Hap Hansen, riding the seven-year-old, Dutch-bred stallion Zadok, turned in three clear rounds to win the \$40,000 President's Grand Prix yesterday to clinch the Washington International Horse Show team title for the United States.

Appeal rejected

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct 31. (UPI): The UEFA disciplinary commission yesterday rejected a request by Italian soccer club AS Roma to overturn Wednesday's 4-2 UEFA Cup second-round, first-leg victory by Partizan Belgrade because of crowd violence.

Waters charged

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct 31. (UPI): Australian heavyweight boxing champion, Dean Waters, has been charged with murder and his father, and trainer, Cec Waters, charged with being an accessory before the fact.

Wayne Gardner

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct 31. (UPI): The 1987 world 500cc motorcycle champion, Wayne Gardner, says he has buried his differences with the Japanese Honda racing team and is still their number one rider.

Irish runner

NEW YORK, Oct 31. (UPI): Irish long-distance runner John Treacy has entered the Nov 6 New York City marathon. Treacy won the 1984 Olympic silver medal and finished third at the Boston marathon this year. He did not finish the Olympic marathon in Seoul earlier this month.

Brazilian striker

ASCOLI, Italy, Oct 31. (UPI): Doctors say Ascoli's Brazilian striker Walter Casagrande is likely to miss the remainder of the Italian soccer season after injuring his left ankle. The Brazilian, beginning his second year with the Italian club, underwent pre-season surgery Aug 25 for a ligament problem.

Italian soccer

MILAN, Italy, Oct 31. (UPI): The Italian Soccer League disciplinary committee has banned Stefano Cighelli of Pisa for three games and imposed a two-match ban on Sampdoria's Brazilian international Cerezo for fighting.

Speed skater

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Oct 31. (UPI): Michael Hadschieff, Austria's speed skating double Olympic medalist from Calgary has had to delay his pre-season preparation because of an injury to his ankle.

GAIF congress

BUDAPEST, Oct 31. (UPI): The Hungarian vice-president of the General Assembly of International Sports Federations (GAIF), Tamas Ajan has announced Budapest as a candidate to host the organisation's 1989 congress.

ATP seeks to restructure present organisation

Future of men's tennis at stake

LONDON, Oct 31. (Reuters): Tired tennis players, fighting for more control of their busy lives, could reshape the future of their sport at a crisis meeting this week.

The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) will sit down for two days of talks with the sport's officials for the first time since leading male players threatened during the US Open to set up their own tour from 1990.

Most of the world's top 100 players have agreed to play on a breakaway circuit, the ATP says, but the association still hopes to reach a compromise with the other members of the Men's Tennis Council (MTC) on restructuring the present organisation and whittling down players' commitments.

"I think the door is still open for discussion," said ATP director of negotiations Jim

McManus. "We'll see if the ATP tour is a reality in the minds of the other constituents of the council."

But McManus warned that the ATP expected to be taken seriously by its fellow MTC members — the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and tournament directors — at the London meeting starting on Wednesday, or the players would pull out of the council.

Contention The men were "very serious about going off on our own," McManus said.

The main points of contention have been the length of the year-round circuit and the MTC practice of assigning leading players to compete in particular tournaments.

In a year made even more hectic than usual by the Olympic Games, several tennis players have said recently they want to

reduce their playing commitments.

Former Wimbledon champion Boris Becker has blamed the crowded calendar for bouts of injury and bad form, world number one Mats Wilander has called for a streamlined circuit and fellow-Swede Stefan Edberg has threatened to boycott the Grand Slam tournaments in 1990 if cuts are not made.

McManus said behind-the-scenes negotiations in the run-up to this week's meeting, one of a regular series, had made some progress on issues involving marketing and representation on the MTC.

The ATP has not publicly released its full list of demands but tournament directors said the players wanted to restrict the ITF, the sport's governing body, to observer status on the council.

At the moment the ITF's three voting members on the MTC are

matched by three from the ATP. But players are seeking to increase their own representation to four and bring in two independent members.

The chairman of the Grand Slam events have reacted angrily to the ATP demands which they say also include forcing the big four tournaments to pool their massive television revenues and hand the money over to the revamped council.

Destroyed "We do not intend to stand by and see the Grand Prix ... destroyed by those who wish only to centralise power as the ATP has stated as its objective," the chairman said in a statement.

Other critics say the ATP plans would benefit only the richest players as tournament organisers around the world pushed up prize money in a bid to woo the top men and establish a coveted place on the slimmer circuit.

Butragueno and Sanchez keep Real in top spot

MADRID, Oct 31. (Reuters): Real Madrid, in confident mood after their European Cup victory over Gornik Zabrze of Poland last Wednesday, crushed Real Murcia 3-0 away to stay top of the Spanish First Division yesterday.

After a hesitant first half in which the home side did most of the running and had nearly all the scoring chances, the League champions piled on the pressure after the interval.

Mexican international Hugo Sanchez put Real ahead six minutes into the second half and Emilio Butragueno finished off Murcia with a two-goal burst in just four minutes.

Snuff

Sanchez set up the first for Butragueno and midfielder Martin Vazquez centred for the Spanish international to score again and snuff out Murcia's challenge.

Barcelona, edged out of the top spot last week after losing to Real, struggled to beat Real Zaragoza 1-0 at home.

Midfielder Roberto Fernandez rounded Zaragoza's Paraguayan goalkeeper Jose Luis Chulaber to score in the 20th minute.

Atletico Madrid continued their remarkable revival since the arrival of British coach Ron Atkinson with a 2-0 home win over Valencia on Saturday night. It was Atletico's fifth consecutive League win and they are now third in the table.

Manolo Sanchez put Atletico in front in the first half and Brazilian Baltazar Demorais, the League's top marksman, scored his 10th goal in nine first division matches after the break.

While Atletico go from strength to strength, Athletic Bilbao, the League's early pacesetters, continue to struggle.

Booed

Their 4-1 home defeat by Sporting Gijon yesterday followed Wednesday's 5-1 thrashing by Italian club Juventus in a UEFA Cup tie.

British trainer Howard Kendall was booed after the match by fans who called for his sacking.

Maleeva stuns Garrison to win tournament

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct 31. (Reuters): Second seed Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria upset top-seeded American Zina Garrison 6-3 2-6 6-2 to win the \$100,000 Indianapolis women's tennis tournament yesterday.

The victory was worth \$17,000 to Maleeva and also secured her spot in the year-ending, one-million-dollar women's championships next month in New York.

Garrison, ranked ninth in the world, had not lost a set coming into the final but fell to the solid baseline play of Maleeva, ranked 14th.

Extended

Maleeva, pushed to three sets in four of her five matches this week, was extended again but foiled Garrison's aggressive play with some passing-shot artistry at the end.

The Bulgarian raced to a 4-1 first-set lead and had a break point for 5-1, before Garrison began to play her way into the match.

Flutie leads Patriots past Bears

NEW YORK, Oct 31. (AP): Doug Flutie, sent back to the scene of his college stardom by the Chicago Bears, rose up to throw four touchdowns passes yesterday in leading the New England Patriots to a 30-7 upset romp over the Bears.

The Bears, 7-2, had allowed only a combined 32 points in rolling to five consecutive victories before running into the Patriots, 4-5, Flutie, showing the gambler's daring that helped win him the Heisman Trophy as a quarterback at Boston College in 1984, connected with Irving Fryar on an 80-yard scoring pass on the first play from scrimmage.

In other games, it was Atlanta 27, Philadelphia 24; Cleveland 23, Cincinnati 16; Buffalo 28, Green Bay 0; the Los Angeles Rams 12, New Orleans 10; Miami 17, Tampa Bay 14; Phoenix 16, Dallas 10; the New York Jets 24, Pittsburgh 20; the New York Giants 13, Detroit 10 in overtime; Seattle 17, San Diego 14; San Francisco 24, Minnesota 21; the Los Angeles Raiders 17, Kansas City 10, and Houston 41, Washington 17.

Denver was to visit Indiana-

polis today.

Patriots 30, Bears 7

Flutie was careful not to gloat, even though the situation was ripe for it.

"I'm just happy we beat the Bears and won a ballgame against a formidable opponent," Flutie said. "I don't need any extra motivation. I never talked about revenge."

Falcons 27, Eagles 24

Al Philadelphia, second-year quarterback Chris Miller threw for three touchdowns as the Falcons, 2-7, snapped a five-game losing streak. With the Falcons trailing 24-20 with 7:04 remaining, Miller passed 21 yards to Gene Lang for a first down at the Eagles' 49, then connected with Michael Haynes for the winning touchdown.

Browns 23, Bengals 16

Herman Fontenot returned a blocked punt one yard for a touchdown and set up another score with an 84-yard kickoff return as Cleveland, 6-3, moved within one game of Cincinnati in the AFC Central.

Bills 28, Packers 0

Free safety Mark Kelso returned an interception 78 yards for a

touchdown and defensive end Leon Seals recovered a fumble for another score as the Bills, 8-1, dropped the Packers to 2-7.

Cardinals 16, Cowboys 10

A 42-yard pass from Neil Lomax to Ernie Jones set up Earl Ferrell's one-yard touchdown plunge with 50 seconds to play as Phoenix, 5-4, broke a two-game losing streak. Ferrell also caught a 14-yard touchdown pass from Lomax and ran 47 yards to set up a field goal.

Rams 12, Saints 10

Mike Lansford kicked field goals of 37, 18, 47 and 30 yards to supply all the points needed by Los Angeles, which improved to 7-2 and tied New Orleans atop the NFC West. The Saints had a seven-game winning streak snapped.

Giants 13, Lions 10, OT

A blown kickoff by Detroit's Garry James on the first play of overtime set up Paul McFadden's 33-yard field goal that kept New York, 6-3, atop the NFC East. The Lions, 2-7, tied it 10-10 on Eddie Murray's 37-yard field goal with 5:19 remaining in the fourth quarter.

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